



# MID-WEST FREE PRESS



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## WILL E.P. ADLER BE CALLED IN IOWA HIGHWAY PROBE?

### ORDERS PROBE OF IOWA PWA

WASHINGTON — Secretary Ickes, public works administrator, has ordered an investigation of the administration of the public works organization in Iowa.

The inquiry will be conducted by Louis R. Glavis, chief of the bureau of investigation of the interior department and head of a similar bureau in the public works administration.

Public works officials declined to comment on the secretary's order or to discuss the nature of alleged irregularities they said had been reported to the administration.

However, despite attempts at strictest secrecy, investigators have been reported at work checking public works administration in Iowa for over a month. Their work is said to have centered on a searching analysis of negotiations for loans in connection with loans for public work projects in Iowa.

### DIRECT BUYING OF LIVESTOCK RAPPED BY 6,000 FARMERS

SHENANDOAH, Ia. — Six thousand midwest livestock feeders here Tuesday named three representatives to carry to Washington an appeal for adjustment of cattle prices and elimination of direct buying of hogs.

Congressman Otha D. Wearin told the group congress will conduct a sweeping investigation of the entire livestock industry.

"Packers will not succeed in passing the processing tax back on to the farmers," he asserted.

References to Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt were applauded.

Resolutions were adopted calling for:

1. Immediate adjustment of cattle prices on a parity with corn prices.
2. Elimination of direct buying of hogs.
3. Discontinuance of the system by which packers feed their own livestock.
4. A better spirit of co-operation by packers with NRA and AAA.

### Ex-Governor Fired As Chairman of NRA At Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH — Former Gov. John S. Fischer, friend of the Republican Mellons, has been "fired" as chairman of the Pittsburgh NRA committee by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

In a 53 word letter four days ago Johnson said: "From your recent published utterances, it is quite evident that you are entirely out of sympathy with the ideas, ideals, purposes and the processes of the NRA. Under the circumstances I think you will agree with me that you resign your position as chairman of the Pittsburgh NRA committee to which you were appointed."

The administrator was referring to a recent "extemporaneous" speech which Fischer made before a group of salesmen in his position as president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

### WILL MUSCATINE DEPOSITORS GET PART OF MONEY?

DES MOINES — The state deposit liquidation board of the RFC has approved applications for loans totaling \$959,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to be released in dividends to depositors in twelve Iowa state banks.

Following the approval of the loans, Supt. D. W. Bates of the state banking department said that every effort was being made to have the money here in time for release by Jan. 1.

The names of the twelve banks among which the loans will be spread were withheld by Bates until final approval has been given.

### Public Ownership Saves Large Sums

ST. CATHERINES, Ont. — Domestic rates for electricity in public ownership Ontario averaged 1.7 cents per kilowatt hour last year, while under private ownership in the United States the rate was 5.7 cents, declared Hon. J. R. Cooke, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission.

"If 'Hydro' charged United States rates to Ontarians," he said, "it would add \$29,999,999 to 'Hydro' revenues, or sufficient to pay interest at 5 per cent on the provincial debt and provide additional sinking fund of \$10,000,000 a year."

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

### News Review Of The Week

Thursday, Dec. 7

WASHINGTON — Administration's financial critics given setback when government's offering of \$950,000,000 bonds at 2 1/4 per cent oversubscribed.

Friday, Dec. 8

HOLLYWOOD, Cal. — Mary Pickford files suit for divorce from Douglas Fairbanks.

FRIENDSHIP, Wis. — William Bratley, 64, his daughter-in-law and three grandchildren, burned to death when fire destroys their home.

DES MOINES — House of Representatives votes mortgage foreclosure moratorium until March 1, 1935.

Saturday, Dec. 9

MADRID — Score killed, hundreds wounded in Spanish revolution. Please turn to page sixteen

### DICKINSON TELLS OF AAA PAYROLLS

WASHINGTON — Senator Dickinson of Iowa has announced the payroll of the agricultural adjustment administration was \$7,118,740 annually, less the 15 per cent pay cut.

Dickinson said his computation did not include per diem workers. He said the total number of employees on the regular payroll was reported as 3,704.

The major positions were distributed in pay classes as follows: Five salaries of \$10,000 a year; one of \$9,900; six of \$9,800; four at \$9,000; five at \$8,000; two at \$7,500; twelve paying \$7,000; twelve at between \$6,400 and \$6,800; thirty-four at \$6,000; and forty-nine paying between \$5,200 and \$5,800.

### Picture Of XENT Attracting Many

A picture of XENT, Norman Baker's huge new Mexican radio station at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, is on display in the front windows of the Midwest Free Press and attracting much interested inspection this week.

The picture shows the complete layout of XENT including the huge radio towers, 300 feet high, the independent power plant and the broadcasting studios.

### STATE LEGISLATORS TO HEAR COMMITTEE REPORT CHARGING HIGHWAY COMMISSION WASTE

But Will They Dare Call Boss Adler? "I'll Get My Share," Quoted As Remark By One Worker Of Road Building Organization

DES MOINES — Stifled at the last meeting of the General Assembly, sensational charges against the state highway commission are scheduled to be considered by the Legislature in a committee of the whole meeting tomorrow morning. The report of the special house committee which investigated the commission is expected to produce a great display of "fireworks" although it is reported strong efforts are being made to "soft pedal" the investigation in the same manner it was squelched in the regular session.

Of special interest is the possibility of calling E. P. Adler, Davenport banking power, head of the Lee Syndicate chain of newspapers and under cover political leader, who, according to State Representative Christian Grell, tried to induce Mr. Grell to drop the investigation.

"Not a chance," is the way one political observer here viewed the prospect of calling the publisher as a witness. "Adler is too strong to be bothered with any investigation."

Speaking at a farmers' Meeting in Tipton last September 23, Mr. Grell told of Mr. Adler's intervention in the highway probe.

"One day a page came to my seat in the House and said a gentleman wanted to see me," Mr. Grell declared. "Going to the rear of the house I found E. P. Adler and Ralph Cram, publisher and editor of the Davenport Democrat. They told me to 'lay off' the cement trust investigation. When I asked why it was explained that the Dewey Cement Company was one of the biggest industries in the Davenport district employing hundreds."

"That's all well and good, I told them and I hope the cement company continues to make money, but I'll see you in hell before I suppress the truth about this investigation."

Since Mr. Grell's speech, the investigating committee has made its report.

The report charged:

That the committee had found records of the purchase of 141 acres of worthless land for \$56,500 in 1929.

That the committee had alleged evidence of wholesale fraud in the disposition of "war surplus" supplies shipped to the commis-

sion by the war department as late as 1924.

That the committee had evidence showing that Fred White, the highway commission's chief engineer, used state labor and facilities for private purposes.

\$81,000,000 Waste?

That the committee believed that three-fourths of Iowa's concrete highways were constructed where the volume of traffic did not justify them and that the highway commission had, by this wholesale construction of little-needed paving, loaded a total of \$81,000,000 in unnecessary expense on the taxpayers.

The committee's chief recommendations were:

1. That a traffic "counting" system be used to determine what type of highway is justified over a given route, the type of highway to be determined by the volume of traffic.
2. That hereafter not more than 600 miles of intermediate roads be constructed each year.
3. That highway construction should be limited to a cost of \$7,-

Please turn to page sixteen

### Someone Made Cash As Government Lost

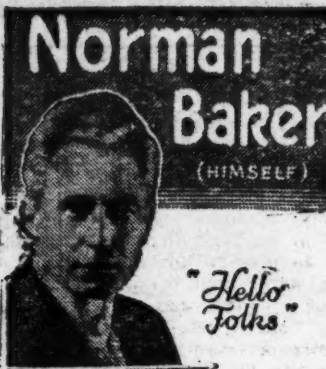
WASHINGTON — While last week was relatively dull so far as revelations in the ship mail subsidy probe by the United States Senate was concerned, one morsel was given the nation to chew on:

1. Ten ships cost the Government \$205 per ton to build.
2. These same ships were later sold by the U. S. Shipping Board for \$1.50 per ton.

Raymond D. Sullivan, an executive of the South Atlantic Steamship Company of Delaware, told the special investigating committee that his company bought the vessels for \$3 per deadweight ton, after they had been reconditioned.

The ships were used to carry out a mail contract. The total mail price was \$234,930 at the rate of \$3 per ton. The repair and reconditioning bill was \$105,244 at the rate of about \$1.49 a ton. Two ships sold to the Strachan Southern Steamship Company for \$6,300 cost the Government \$5,657,393 to construct.





**H. M. BARTLETT** — profits by tax sales. One of the last to come to my attention is the case of Francis H. Bixby who possibly has suffered from the depression and unable to pay taxes, as well as Charles Preston and Vida Collier. People get hard up in this Republican depression but Mr. Bartlett who operated a money exchange by loaning money on mortgages with a good rate of interest for short time loans, manages to keep enough cash laying around to pick up these properties and take advantage of the unfortunate condition of the owner.

Some day all those things will be corrected. The book **THE THROTTLE** mentions Mr. Bartlett and makes interesting reading. He is one with the Secretary of the Muscatine "Chamber" and Rev. Haefner who worked against the Baker Hospital. What selfish reason could be at the bottom of it is I do not know but it is known that with Bartlett acting as president, the "Chamber" worked against an industry of Muscatine that was bringing money into the pocketbooks of Muscatine merchants and was a direct slap to the business people of Muscatine. Such action should be resented by the good folks of the Jewish race. Possibly Mr. Bartlett rejoices over the possibility of being able to legally collect 42 per cent interest on loans as per the fight now going on in Iowa. All individuals operating loan shops that take the very bed from under the victim if he fails to pay, which constitutes a robbing interest, should be prohibited from operating not only in Iowa but the entire United States. All who do such should be sent back to Jerusalem or Russia.

**LET'S HAVE THE PROOF** — the American College of Surgeons issued more "blah blah" for publicity during their Chicago convention by placing 12,746 cancers on cured list. The Des Moines paper, October 12th, carried that story and the Mayo Clinic and others came in for their share of advertising.

Dr. Mason of the Mayo Clinic stated they had 1,776 five year cures of cancer. What a disgrace. What a terrible showing and to think out of the thousands of patients they have treated that they only have 1,776 five year cures, while the Baker cancer treatments at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, with many less patients than Mayo had will show that many or more cures. The only difference is the Baker Hospital will give the name and address of all their cured patients and they publish a book and give the address of the patient in that book, but Mayo Brothers just make a statement and give no proof whatsoever to the public. If you ask them why they don't publish names of these 1,776 cured patients, even the towns they live in, without giving the patient's real name, they may say it is unethical.

Dr. Jackson said 80 per cent of cancer of the larynx can be cured by a simple operation. He knows he lies. He knows he never cured one case of cancer in his life by operation — impossible to do so because cancer recurs if every cancer cell is not removed. The eye cannot see a cancer cell, therefore the surgeon could not see to remove them all and if he could see them he would not be able to lift the larynx from the body after he cut it out without blood drop-

ping back into the wound from the cancer mass he lifted out, thus the cancer cells go back into the wound.

All of those surgeons said Surgery, X-ray and Radium were the weapons they used and not one of them can give the name and address of a permanent cured case of cancer by such methods.

**IF YOU DOUBT THAT ASK SOME OF THEM TO GIVE YOU THE NAME AND ADDRESS AND INVESTIGATE THE PATIENT FIVE TO TEN YEARS AFTER THE CURE.** The reason the Baker cancer treatments cure is because the system is treated, knowing that cancer is a systemic condition while the surgeon's knife treats it as a local condition in the same way as they cut off the finger that has a syphilitic sore on it, then try to make the patient believe the cutting off of the sore finger will cure syphilis. It is taking the public a long time to wake up and when they do Surgeons will pass out and the D-D-D's will pass with them, meaning: the Doctors, Devils and Drugs. Don't mistake those initials for BVD's.

**HOW CAN YOU give the public** such medical rot as per the article in the Chicago Tribune October 10th, Dr. Bloodgood, which quotes you as saying if every mother will go to her physician for an examination six months after the birth of her child and return to him for another examination in another six months and then continuously at intervals thereafter, cancer of the cervix, the cause of thousands of deaths each year in the United States, can be eliminated completely.

Such are the ravings of the "Great Specialist" Dr. Bloodgood. The same fellow who on the witness stand in the Federal Court at Davenport, Iowa, in the Baker vs. A. M. A. case, tried to lead the audience to believe that he was greatly educated in Egypt, Germany, and France, but when cross-examined he said he was only visiting.

If Dr. Bloodgood would speak the truth and give the proper advice to mothers before and after child birth he would say something like this — if every expectant mother will let nature take its course and not run to the doctor to quicken the time or probe around with instruments which damage the cervix, causing ulcerations, thousands of mothers who die of cancer caused by injuries made by the doctor's instruments would be saved. Ninety-eight out of every 100 mothers who have died or are suffering from cancer of the cervix can attribute the cause to a bruise or tearing of the tissues by the doctor's instruments in an attempt to complete something before nature is ready —

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moral—let nature take its course.

**MORE BLAH BLAH** — every body is getting theirs so the chemical guys want to get theirs. Following on the footsteps of all the bunk that filled the prominent columns of the American press in the past few months, since different medical organizations have met in Chicago and elsewhere, they now release a story from Cambridge, Massachusetts by the Associated Press, stating they have found a chemical which "may" offer relief to high blood pressure victims, and they found another chemical which has stopped the growth of natural cancer in mice. All this bunk from the National Academy of Science. You will always observe all their experiments of this have been on rats, mice, guinea pigs and such and the doctors for medicines to treat cancer use the venom of poisonous snakes. For instance from Bombay, India, came Dr. Robert Hemardinger, a supposed French scientist, to obtain a kilogram of the deadly Cobra snake venom to try a treatment for cancer. It said the doctor established a snake farm and is asking for 5,000 snakes, mostly cobras. Good lord, why don't that Indian fool go to the Baker Hospital at Muscatine, Iowa, where cancer is cured by the Baker treatments without snake juice. It would be well for members of the National Academy of Science to pay a visit to the Baker Hospital where they will find more scientific development has been made in the past five years in the curing of cancer than by the entire National Academy of Science with all of its members, with 50,000 cancer doctor researchers, with several billions spent in research work and thousands of laboratories greatly equipped. The entire laboratory at the Baker Hos-

pital could be replaced for about a thousand dollars and not even half of what they have is necessary to prove to the public how to cure cancer. My candid advice to all these doctors and medical societies and whatnots is to have their next convention at Fairport, Iowa, where they can visit the biological station, the most interesting thing in southeastern Iowa since K-TNT closed, then journey seven miles to Muscatine and be educated at the Baker Hospital, the only place known in the world today where both internal and external cancer are being cured by a simple method—that's something and soon in a few years history will say the famous Baker formulas as used in the world's largest health resort and which has been found to be the only true cure for cancer, were originally started at Muscatine, Iowa.

**CODES**—how about one for the American Medical Association—to stop the misrepresentations of worthless drugs and the obtaining of money by false pretenses in the prescribing of them—make them show data of cures of those drugs they prescribe—make them quit sending poor susceptible patients to specialists and splitting half of the over charged fees—suppress the practice of every family doctor admitting his ignorance by telling patients they should go to so and so clinic—thus another split fee, etc., etc., indefinitely.

**A H HA!** Do you remember years ago over K-TNT you heard me say that in a short time they would be vaccinating chickens—do you remember me picturing to you a chicken doctor chasing a rooster or old hen around the barn yard lot, with a poison syringe in one hand and the other outstretched for the victim — well,

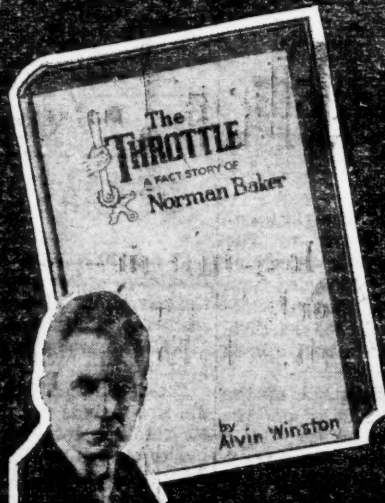
read this and see if my proposition was wrong—I spoke just three years ahead and many thought I was dreaming—I don't dream just see these things as vivid though written on the wall—it is from Post Dispatch

Urbana, Ill. — young chickens in May, June and July against chicken pox is now a proven way for Illinois farmers to protect the millions of dollars in cash income from poultry, according to the laboratory of animal pathology and hygiene, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Poultry and eggs now bring in about 11 per cent of the cash income of Illinois farmers, but the total would be even higher were it not for the inroads of chicken pox and other barriers to the production of high quality products, it was pointed out. The disease also is known as canker sore mouth or avian diphtheria.

Routine vaccination is recommended to all owners of flocks on infected premises as a result of a two years' study by the laboratory. Either fowl pox or pigeon pox vaccine can be used. It was demonstrated that there is no danger of causing chicken pox by using pigeon pox vaccine. Occasionally, however, serious results follow the use of fowl pox vaccine. It also was found that unhealthy flocks are not good subjects for immunization with pigeon pox vaccine. Occasionally, however, serious results follow the use of fowl pox vaccine. It also was found that unhealthy flocks are not good subjects for immunization with pigeon pox vaccine. Complete protection was not established in all flocks vaccinated with the pigeon pox product in 1932, but in general the results were satisfactory.

The pigeon pox vaccine used in the Illinois tests is a product of Please turn to page three

## GOING LIKE FIRE It Burns, Spanks and Blisters



Whoever Touches This Book,  
Touches A Man.

Most books are dead books, dealing with men or things or ideas completed and past. This is a live book. It is the story, down to this moment, of a man vibrantly violently alive, who has carved his way repeatedly to high success, who has repeatedly battled, like a belated St. Michael against dragons not fantasized in the minds of languid lackadaisical poets, but actually living in gross horridness upon the health, the lives, the wealth and happiness, of hundreds, thousands and millions of actual living, suffering, dying men, women and children. Order your copy now!

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The man who refused to stay down—who bounced back like a rubber ball after the most powerful interests wrecked his business,

A BOOK THAT SHOULD  
STIR CONGRESS TO ACTION

marred his reputation, humiliated, ridiculed and kicked him. The same groups are doing the same to you. Read of them and open your eyes.

A bare life story from stealing neighbors' grapes, his mother's rooster—to facing the firing line of America's greatest clique and powers—and winning. The greatest one man fight ever waged. Favorite names are mentioned—those who schemed, plotted, conspired and fell to lowest depths—who sold their honor for a price—who bit the hand that fed them.

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# Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page two)

the college's laboratory of animal pathology and hygiene and is not the strain developed in England and used in the commercial manufacture of vaccine.

Vaccination should be restricted to flocks in which the disease occurred during the previous year. All fowls vaccinated with fowl pox vaccine should be placed in voluntary quarantine for two months. Chickens suffering from any other disease should not be vaccinated.

Vaccine in limited amounts will be furnished free by the laboratory of animal pathology and hygiene for field trials during the coming year. No charge is made for the vaccine, but it must be administered by the local veterinarian according to instructions issued by the laboratory. Interested flock owners should get in touch with their veterinarians. Last year more than 10,000 doses of vaccine were furnished by the laboratory for field testing.

And to think that Missouri state money is being spent for such bunk.

**GOOD LORD CAN IT BE TRUE**—seems almost impossible. The world should arise, throw their heads in the air, swing their arms and proclaim it one of the greatest achievements of the world. The Chicago Herald and Examiner October 12th in screaming headlines says: "U. S. Surgeons agree cancer can be cured." Isn't that wonderful? They have been hollering that every since I proved the fact in 1929 at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa.

Before that time they shouted cancer is incurable. I set about and proved it was curable. Then Mr. "Salty Fish Brine" started to say that cancer was curable if taken in time and now after these five years the surgeon members of the American College of Surgeons hold a yearly conference at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, and state that surgical authority from over the world met and pooled their experiences and proclaimed that they agree cancer can be cured.

They should all be crucified for stealing the billions of dollars from cancer patients in years past by their operations on cancer while leading the poor cancer sufferer to believe that cancer was curable by operation, when they are just now telling the public that they can cure cancer by operation. A bigger lie and a more damaging lie was never uttered by a man. What turmoil and fuss there would have been in that conference if someone with a knowledge of cancer would have arisen and said:

"I just heard you surgeons proclaim that you believe and agree that cancer is curable by operation. Therefore I wish you would give me the following facts."

Then the following dialogue would take place on the convention floor:

Q. Why do you take a specimen from the cancer patient before operation?

A. To ascertain whether or not the patient has cancer.

Q. Why is it necessary to mutilate or torture the patient by cutting out a specimen?

A. Because the cancer cell is not visible by the naked eye and requires a microscopic examination.

Q. Does cancer recur in case the surgeon fails to remove every cancer cell?

A. Yes, every cancer cell must be removed or it will positively be a recurrence.

Q. Is the recurrence generally worse than before operating?

A. Always and in cancer of the breast for instance it always recurs in the same place and either on the neck, the other breast or under the arm.

Q. In view of that fact, then how can you surgeons proclaim to the public that cancer is curable by operation when you admit the human eye cannot see the cancer cell and the cutting out of all cancer cells is a matter of pure guess work?

A. All we can do is guess and the cause of so many deaths after a cancer operation is because the surgeon guesses wrong, cuts out too much tissue in an effort to get all the cells and the patient dies.

Q. I am not satisfied with that answer because it is false and I wish this information. Assuming that every cancer cell could be seen by the human eye granted that the surgeon cut out every cancer cell, how could the surgeon lift the cancer mass from the wound without permitting blood to drop from the cancer mass back into the wound thus carrying the cancer cells by the thousands in each drop of blood?

A. You are asking too many details in your questions. This meeting is adjourned. We will all retire to the banquet room.

NOTE:—Cut this out and ask those questions of the next doctor who says he knows of cancer being cured by operation. Watch his face color when you ask him some of these questions.

**CHALLENGE**—Morris Fishbein, a M. D. of a few months practical experience in medicine and who quickly graduated to editor of the Journal of the A. M. A. and who receives more free advertising from the newspapers in America than any other man by advertising himself in American health magazines by his syndicated medical articles, stated that tests show aluminum pots are not poisonous.

In general he wrote a nice article for Andy Mellon and the Alu-

minum Trust of America. Any sensible woman knows that cooking in aluminum ware is poisonous and I challenge Dr. Fishbein to cook some cabbage and meat by using a little salt for flavoring in an aluminum pot at twelve o'clock noon one day. Leave it stand in the aluminum pot until twelve o'clock noon the next day and eat it without getting sick or showing results of poisoning. Don't any of my readers be so foolish as to try that unless you have the ambulance waiting at the front gate because you will surely need a hospital. Or, he could cook tomatoes and let them stand, or meat gravy and let that stand for one day. He says it is the alarmists who disturb the public about aluminum poisoning and that there is not enough poison from aluminum ware to harm a flea. Just the same old Morris is afraid to try the above experiment.

**IN THE WINDOW** of the Free Press for display is the first picture of XENT—go see it, those of you who live in Muscatine—you will see a surprise—something different—the only radio station in the world that stands independent of power companies—and medical trusts—I have waited until now to show same—and in doing so, I pass my thanks along to all Muscatiners, doctors, Iowa Public Utility Association, and others for closing my DINKY KTNT, and pushing me to this large venture—again I thank you—I never would have gone this limit had not some one given me a push—then the momentum started and swung into action—thanks, thanks, thanks.

**MORE PROOF OF IGNORANCE**—P. H. Meeker, 32 years of age, McPherson Ave., was shocked by an electric wire in his own home—he sued the Union Electric Light and Power Co., and secured a \$35,000 judgment—got the money and was rich—doctors knew he had money—he became afflicted with cancer on his

back—numerous operations for that back cancer followed—one after the other—again and again it returned as cancer always does after ANY OPERATION FOR CANCER—for two years they kept that boy under the surgeon's knife with their suggestions that operations cure cancer—he lost his \$35,000 no doubt in doctor bills, and he DIED IN THE Josephine Hospital of CANCER—shame on those doctors—shame on the press for continually printing stories that operations cure cancer—stories they print because Dr. Fishbein tells them to. Those newspapers now yelp about Johnson and his newspaper code—but they ought to be denied the right to misrepresent or speak of that they know not of.

**SHAME ON YOU ST. LOUIS**—All the doctors' horses—the doctors' men, could not cure cancer, so they buried them—the St. Louis Post Dispatch says—deaths from cancer in St. Louis increased twice as much as the population between 1910 and 1930, and five times as much as population between 1920 and 1930—not a very credible showing for all the doctors and the medical associations of St. Louis and the state of Missouri. Now they are agitating a cancer medical association in St. Louis to combat it—Ye Gods, what more can a cancer association accomplish with the same doctors of St. Louis in it that have not been able to cure one case of cancer in St. Louis and whose methods of operations, radium and X-rays have permitted this outrageous increase of cancer deaths—awaken St. Louis, come to Muscatine, Iowa, to the Baker Hospital and be cured by the Baker cancer treatments.

**OK**—Dr. Theodore J. Menestrina, a cow doctor of St. Louis, 37 years old, died of cancer. He went through the ignorant treatments of the M.D.'s of the A. M. A.—he's dead. As a doctor

Please turn to page fifteen

## Hello Folks!---Back Again

It's been a long time since you heard Norman Baker's familiar words "Hello Folks" from K-TNT. Now you hear it again. K-TNT is back with us.

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## JOSEPH BILKEY CALLS ON ALL MUSCATINE CITIZENS TO HELP IN BATTLE FOR CITY MANAGER

To The Midwest Free Press:

I wish here to commend Mr. Norman Baker, publisher, and Mr. Connor, editor, of the Free Press for the splendid stand they have taken in Mr. C. H. Spaethe's proposed change of our system of city government to the city manager plan. It is surely commendable that we have a man in the person of Mr. C. H. Spaethe who has the courage to come out singly and alone and sponsor such a worthy cause for our city.

My fellow citizens and taxpayers, it also is very commendable that Mr. C. H. Spaethe says that he assumes all responsibility for sponsoring this change in the system of our city government.

He said in sponsoring this change that he had faith in the good people of our city who favored this change—that they would give him financial aid in this cause, but "if I can not get financial aid from my fellow citizens I will shoulder the financial load myself."

The wonderful Home Rule League got out and circulated a misleading circular, absolutely and positively misleading as it can be stated that Mr. Spaethe has sponsored a system of city government that is a one man government and dictator plan of government. This is not true.

It is not a one man government. It is a four man government. The people elect three men to act in the capacity of aldermen. When these men are elected and qualified, they organize this plan of city manager. They appoint one of their number to act as chairman or mayor. This being accomplished they hire a manager whose duty it will be to take charge of most all city affairs.

He shall not be influenced by

any political factions of any kind. He also shall at all times be under the direction and supervision of the three aldermen and shall report all things pertaining to the welfare and good government of our city and shall use economy in all of the departments of our city; and in case he fails to perform the duties of his office for which he has been appointed, the aldermen and mayor have the right to discharge him at any time they shall deem it advisable.

Now my fellow citizens, could or would you say that this is a one man government or dictator? Please draw your own conclusions.

I also want to thank you gentlemen of the Midwest Free Press for the splendid attitude you have taken in the proposed city manager plan for our city.

I also wish to say that it affords me great pleasure, indeed, to know that the Muscatine Journal is in hearty accord with the proposed manager plan for our city so let us, my fellow citizens and taxpayers, stand together and forget politics and work and pull to build up our fair city to a higher plane of morality and good city government.

Let us forget our party affiliations or religious beliefs, for are we not all interested alike, or should be, that is for the best interest and prosperity of our city; for better city government and lower taxes that we are so vitally interested in having accomplished for our city? Let us, my fellow citizens, work and pull for a better, bigger and greater Muscatine with the sincere hope and desire that we can accomplish the great goal we have sponsored.

Joseph Bilkey,  
315 Sycamore St.  
Muscatine, Iowa

## Doctor Bills Drive Father Mad; Shoots Son, Kills Himself

CHICAGO — Desperate over financial straits and mounting doctor's bills caused by his son's illness, Harris Marcus, 57, fired a bullet into his son's head Sunday, then turned the weapon on himself in their home.

The father died a few hours later. The son, Herman, 21, was in a critical condition.

Police believed, from stories told by the mother and a young daughter, that the father attempted to kill his son partly at least out of "mercy"—to end the young man's suffering from a stomach disorder.

### MOVIE HEROES

A distressing accident recently occurred at Fort Myer, Va. A film was being produced which showed horse-drawn field artillery coming into action at the gallop. A camera man was lying on the ground to take a close-up view of the 96 charging horses drawing eight heavy caissons. The lead horse stumbled, swerved; the line went over the camera man instead of close past him; and he was crushed to death.

In the investigation of this disaster, it came out that the "hero" of the picture, Walter Huston, was not in the film at all. His part was being played by Corporal Paul Lazur of Fort Myer, who had been selected to substitute for Huston in the "dangerous shots."

Such a performance cannot be too severely condemned. Soldiers are enlisted to face perils in the service of their country, not to swell the profits of movie magnates or to "cover up" a performer who lacks the courage to face the hazards of his profession.

### SHYSTER LAWYERS

Dear Editor:

The California lynching is to be regretted, but it is much more to be regretted that the people have lost patience and been driven to mob action. The lynching is not as disgraceful as was the way the lawyers dragged the Hickman case on for months and months, not for the sake of justice, but for the sake of notoriety, advertisement and a few dirty dollars.

In Chicago not one murderer in a dozen is punished. Take one case for example nearer home. A philandering woman and her stepson murder the husband and father. There is no doubt about their guilt. The woman is beneficiary of the murdered man's life insurance. The court finds a legal loophole to free her without trial. By being freed is the only way she can collect the life insurance. Who got the life insurance? Think for yourself.

The people have contempt for laws and courts because the lawyers and some of the courts that administer them are not worthy of respect.

There is little the common people can do about the crime situation but talk, except to take mob action. There may be a few good lawyers but they are outnumbered by shysters. Because of their kind of schooling, and practiced gab, they dominate politics, our legislatures, and the courts. They shape the criminal laws with plenty of loopholes, to the profit of the criminals and themselves. The profession is down in the mud, fishing for criminal dollars. The shame is on them as a class, and it is up to the good lawyers to clean up their own ranks.

L. W.,  
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Heat from radio waves is being used in a New York bakery to bake crustless bread.

## One Way Of Getting Even With Phone Co.

SIoux CITY, Ia. — The case of F. McCarty, 47, is a puzzle to police.

Police said that McCarty bought some American Telephone & Telegraph stock before the value declined. Recently telephone company workmen have been called to repair metal wire protectors damaged by rifle shots near McCarty's home.

They traced the shots to McCarty's garage, questioned him and said he readily admitted attempting to "get even" for money lost on the company's stock. He said he used a Swiss rifle 40 years old.

## IOWA LAWMAKERS WHITEWASHED OF NEPOTISM CHARGE

DES MOINES — Despite a county attorney's opinion to the contrary, the state comptroller's office decided last week it is not a violation of the nepotism law for members of the legislature to use close relatives as committee clerks.

The comptroller's office also decided against pressing for a ruling from the attorney general on the matter.

In view of the decision, Fred Porter, chief clerk in the comptroller's office, announced that pay of legislators' relatives would not be held up.

The comptroller's office issued a statement setting out its views and said that, while the attorney general had not issued a formal opinion, the views expressed in the comptroller's statement had informal approval of the attorney general's office.

### Reverses Stand

A demand that pay of legislators' relatives employed in the legislature be held up on the grounds that their employment was contrary to law, was placed before Comptroller C. B. Murtagh earlier in the week.

At that time the comptroller said an opinion would be asked from the attorney general and that his department would be guided by the opinion.

Reversing his stand, the comptroller decided to solve the legal question in his own department and not to ask for an opinion.

"We believe," said Porter, "that since committee clerks are recommended by a committee of the legislature, rather than being hired directly by members themselves, that it is not a violation of the nepotism law for legislators' relatives to be employed, even though they are assigned to work for their own relatives."

The opinion was given by Murtagh in response to a letter from L. A. Wilson pointing out that several legislators had as their clerks children, grandchildren or nieces.

### MYSTERY VACCINE

In the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch-Herald is an account of the death of five-year-old Winifred Camp from lockjaw eighteen days after she had been vaccinated. The coroner, who, of course, is a doctor, tried to explain away the loss of this life by saying that nine other children had been vaccinated with the same tube of vaccine and that "if the vaccine had been defective" the others also would have been slain. This opens up an interesting question: How does it come that pus scraped from the belly of a diseased calf is vaccine, and just what should this pus contain and what does it contain when it is not defective? And nobody can tell. Not a vaccinator in the world knows the true contents of any tube of vaccine; and the most honest among them are willing to so admit. — From Golden Age.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## NORMAN BAKER CHALLENGES DOCTORS TO SHOW PROOF LIKE THIS LETTER

By NORMAN BAKER

In St. Louis was a man named Haggard—he cured many cases of cancer like hundreds of others have done with a plaster. One of his patients died. Mind you, one died. The American Medical Association members swarmed to the court room and testified about something they knew nothing about—they testified that there was no curative value in the plaster or salve used—this mind you in view of the testimony of cured patients the same as I produced in several court rooms—the judge punished him — YE GODS and little chickens—what next! — suppose the judges of America punished every doctor that had a patient die by cancer treatments of their operations, radium and X-rays—most all doctors in the world would now be in jail—not one doctor has permanently cured ONE CANCER PATIENT by such methods and lies if he says he did and can't show the proof—you may think that a bold, blunt statement, but the doctor who denies this statement, have him give you some data with facts and names and addresses. Have them show you a letter like this one—they cannot do it. Here's a fellow that never wrote a word, never told us a thing until years later he writes this letter to me away down here in Mexico, as follows—(read it, you knocking doctors, then go weep because you cannot show a duplicate of such a cure—

St. Louis, Mo.  
Nov. 25, 1933

Mr. Norman Baker:  
Dear Sir:

I'd like to write a few lines to let you know what I think about your hospital.

I am a railroad man. I worked from 3 p. m. until 11 p. m. One night I tuned in on the radio and heard you speak, then I learned about your cancer cure. That was in 1929. Mr. Baker I never did forget that first night.

Here is what happened to my father-in-law Mr. Nick Klein. He took sick on July 4, 1932, went to St. Mary's hospital about July 12 or 15. He was a very sick man. They took two X-ray pictures. The doctor told us, Mr. Klein had cancer of the liver, that there was no cure for him. They said he would only live two or three months, a year at the most. We were not satisfied with that report so I told my father-in-law about the Baker hospital, he refused to go saying that we have good doctors and hospitals in St. Louis and if they can't help him, no doctor can. Finally, we persuaded him to go to Baker hospital about the 20th of July. Arrived there the next day at four o'clock. He was examined the same day and the doctor told me that Mr. Klein had a 75 per cent chance to get well. He also said it would take about five weeks. After the five weeks were up Mr. Klein was well and I went home with him.

Mr. Klein went back to the Baker hospital again in December, the same year for a final examination. The doctor said he was all right. He came home happy again. Mr. Klein went to work the next year, February 1, 1933 and has been working ever since.

We wish to thank the doctors and the nurses of the Baker hospital for their services and treatment given Mr. Klein.

Mr. Baker, the world can thank you for your wonderful medicine, and all the good you are doing for humanity and still they drive a man like you out of the country. I say more power to you and your Radio Station XENT. When do you go on the air?

You can use this letter as you see fit, and once again, more power to you and your hospital in Muscatine.

I hope you will answer my let-

ter so I can find out when you go on the air.

Yours truly,  
Mr. Nick Klein  
and  
Jacob Tettambel,  
son-in-law

### THAT BAD SMELL

The stench from the American banking sector continues to be foul the atmosphere. The latest whiff comes from the direction of Albert H. Wiggin, former chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York City, the nation's largest financial institution. Since 1929 more than \$800,000 has been paid to Mr. Wiggin from the Chase treasury, although during this same period the stockholders of the bank have sustained tremendous losses. Before the senate committee the fact was disclosed that it has been necessary for the Chase National Bank to set aside 212 million dollars to cover losses during the past five years.

Thus the bank's constituency is confronted with the spectacle of a payment approximating a million dollars to its ranking official for the major part he played in incurring a loss of 212 millions! And Mr. Wiggin was not the only beneficiary of the bank's generosity. Three other officials received a half million dollars each during this period. Since retirement Mr. Wiggin has been granted a pension of \$100,000 annually as long as he lives. While he was in active direction of the bank's policies, he was also a director in numerous corporations to which the Chase was making loans. A former salary of \$20,000 from the Brooklyn - Manhattan Transit Corp. was followed by a loan of more than three millions to Gerhard Dahl, chairman of that corporation, on flimsy collateral. Then there was a salary of \$2,000 from the International Paper Co. and a loan of more than three millions to the same company.

A while ago it was Charles E. Mitchell, now it is Albert H. Wiggin, tomorrow it will be—? If the whole truth were known, it is likely that the apathetic public would be shocked into action. Depositors have lost billions of dollars in bank failures, stockholders have been fleeced of unknown millions in exorbitant salaries and through numerous unsavory devices, and citizens have been victimized through clever evasions of income-tax payments. Unwarranted optimism, gross blunders in judgment, seared consciences, and downright dishonesty have combined to wreck public confidence in the nation's banking system. Yet Wall Street is flooded with crocodile tears from bankers who are wringing their hands in horror of Tammany Hall's corruption. The simple truth is that graft flourishes in American politics because of the richness of the soil.—World Tomorrow.

### FARM TROUBLES

Dear Editor:

The Blue Eagle in the store window seems to mean "Prices Marked Up." We farmers would like to mark our prices up, but it is difficult to dispose of what we have to sell now. Prices of hogs, cattle and chickens are all very low.

Most farmers can do without a new automobile, a new hat, or a new suit of clothes. But overalls, flour and calico we must have and the prices of these necessities have risen.

Many farmers who need new machinery and equipment are doing without it because prices are about twice what they were when what we sell was much higher than now.

Many farms lack good fences and buildings need paint, but we will have to get more for what we sell.

B. K.,  
Wilton, Iowa



# As We See It

## CANDY BARS

As a consumer you may have noticed a few months ago that prices were dropping on candy bars. In some cases larger bars were being sold without increased prices. Some of the most important candy firms in the United States were represented in this business of giving the consumer more for his money.

Recently if you are an observing buyer you may have noticed the disappearance of these candy bar bargains. Your grocer or candy store man may tell you he cannot buy any more of them.

Why?

Because the candy makers got together and decided to "stabilize" prices. They tried it after August 1 when they agreed to maintain a price to jobbers of 64 cents for "24-count" nickel bars. But "24-count" didn't mean two dozen candy bars to some manufacturers. One of them gave three free bars with each 24 sold thus reducing prices. But in letters to the jobbing trade this candy manufacturer cancelled the free "deal" effective November 29.

Other manufacturers selling excessive weight bars at the same old prices, agreed to return to the old size.

The candy manufacturers of the Chicago section have an exclusive informal organization called the President's club which arranged for the "stabilization."

All of which may not be price fixing, restraint of trade, monopoly or unfair trade practices but it seems to be all of them to us.

But the candy manufacturers are not the only food sellers agreeing among themselves to maintain and boost prices. Almost every other item used in our daily diet has gone up inordinately in the last few months. If the increases meant only a fair increase in profits or selling prices for the manufacturer, farmer or grocer, they would be justified.

But considering that disparities in prices paid to farmers and those charged consumers have widened instead of narrowed, it is clear that some one is profiteering giving as false excuses the NRA, farm prices or other factors.

The solution of the candy problem is for the consumer to change his sweets habits from candy to pure honey bought from the farmer. This will not only bring the candy manufacturers to time but also improve health as dieticians agree honey is far better as a human food than sugar.

## MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS

Our amateur economists and fireside farmers, experimenting while more farmers are ruined, might well turn their attention to the matter of tariffs.

One of the important factors contributing to the farmers' present distress was the iniquitous tariffs forced on the nation by the Republican administrations through the eastern industrialists.

The so called "Grundy tariffs" perpetrated by Pennsylvania Joe Grundy, master lobbyist, were simply high walls erected against foreign competition by the eastern manufacturers. Their high duties allowed the manufacturers to keep their prices far above levels justified by wages, cost of raw material or legitimate return on investment.

Unfortunately for the farmers the tariffs did not give them the same protection as received by the industrialists. But foreign rancor against exorbitant duties on manufactured goods extended against United States farm products. Europe, South America and our other farm

markets retaliated in two ways: they increased their own duties and they make great steps in developing their own production.

The increase in acreage in staple crops in Europe has amounted to about 52 million acres since the war. More intensive farming has also been effected.

Statistics show that United States' exports of pork and lard which reached such large proportions during the War have decreased to half or less of the pre-war period, 1910-14, and about one-fifth of the peak period of 1918 and 1919.

European nations, in order to make themselves self-sufficient, have erected tariffs which keep the price of their home produced pork and lard at a high level, thus stimulating production and keeping out American shipments. Germany, for instance, has a tariff on lard which is the equivalent of \$16.20 per hundred in American currency.

Germany is converting an increasing amount of barley and potatoes into hogs. Denmark has

## ARE WE A NATION OF BOOTLICKERS?

In diagnosing the ailments of the proletariat, one naturally thinks of the woes that have come through injustice under the reign of their financial taskmasters, but in truth some of the plight of workers roots in matters for which they themselves are responsible.

It seems to lie in the too obvious facts that too many of us are toadying and trying to climb. We worry so much about the poor millionaires and so little about our own plight. Of course, this idea will be denied as doing violence to common sense, but a little observation and reflection will disclose that the major portion of the down-trodden are plainly snobs who would gladly go to hell if they thought the place was made for a select few.

Yes, we of the working masses are in reality ragged trousered philanthropists. Look how we love the rich, loving them so much that we keep them in silks and fine linens and do without ourselves. We love to see and be seen where the elect congregate. We ape their ways and dissipations. When possible we frequent their places of amusement and are glad to borrow the price of admission. Remember how after the Eighteenth came the easy money folk set the style in gin guzzling, and soon we were all at it? We do not object to be seen reading the newspapers of big business — Mr. Morgan's, also the McCormick families here in Chicago. No class consciousness is ours; should we acquire any, we would repudiate it at the first opportunity.

Viewing this situation the Rockford Labor News has a notion that it might profit the toilers to take a little time off the movies, where they are exploited to pay fabulous salaries to "stars," and likewise from the football games run for profit and the further glorifying of other "stars," and do a little something for themselves.

Suppose every working man and working woman would become regular readers of a bonafide progressive paper and as a result would come to understand their class identity and class interest and then fall into their proper labor unions and into a political organization concerned in the good of people who work for a living, who would benefit? It surely would mean no increased profits to the Mellons, Rockefellers, Morgans, Insulls and Mitchells, to whose bank accounts we have so well contributed.

And this leads to wondering when, if ever, honest workers will start to taking themselves seriously, unite with their fellow workers and quit playing the fool.— Federation News.

developed to a high degree of efficiency the production of bacon type hogs and has been supplying the British market with increasing amounts of pork.

Some of the increase in acreage of staple crops has come from opening up of marginal land which farmers now can afford to use when domestic market prices are high, as they are when the country does not produce any more than it needs and the domestic supply is protected by practically prohibitive tariffs. Some of the old "estates" are being pressed into use, especially in east Prussia, thus opening new crop land. An example of more intensive farming is found in Italy, where small grain crops are being grown between fruit trees and in the vineyards. Throughout Europe fertilizer is being used extensively to increase and make production possible on infertile land.

Thus instead of being the granary of the world as our vast tracts of fertile land allow us, the United States is rapidly having its farm exports reduced. Not much can be done about this deplorable situation. The manufacturers by their insatiable greed have forced foreigners to develop their own agricultural resources and they will certainly not abandon them to help American farmers.

Meanwhile the manufacturers directly or indirectly are being guaranteed not only cost of production but adequate profits for their businesses. The farmers are not.

Until the farmers are given cost of production in place of intricate processing taxes, allotment plans and all the other synthetic measures of relief, they will not be receiving the same consideration as the manufacturers.

## INSURANCE TROUBLES

Several life insurance companies are reaping the bitter crops which their mad quest for inordinate profits could not fail to bring. Some of the most prominent and highly rated companies are being placed in receivership.

The first thought of everyone concerned in these receiverships should be protection of policy holders. By failing in that duty, some courts and some insurance men are making serious mistakes.

In Iowa as in other states we have seen bankrupt insurance firms kicked about in various courts while lawyers and others fought over exorbitant fees. Political conniving is clearly apparent in some appointments to these bankrupt concerns.

Favoritism for political sycophants should be the last thought of those having charge of insurance company reorganizations. The receiverships are dragged through long periods with their consequent high legal expenses and other fees eating up the policy holders' money.

Those responsible for these abuses will have much to answer for, and they will be exposed.

### Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

## MID WEST FREE PRESS

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# General Features and Hints for Women



## Christmas Candy Recipes

### Pineapple Divinity

Cook  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of shredded pineapple and 3 tbs. sugar to a thick jam. Mix 2 cups of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of cream of tartar and boil this mixture until it spins a thread, then add the pineapple jam and boil about 5 minutes longer. Have one egg white beaten very stiff so that it will hold its shape, pour the hot syrup slowly over the egg white constantly stirring and beating until this holds its shape, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of chopped maraschino cherries and 1 cup of chopped nuts, pour onto a buttered slab, cut in squares before it hardens.

Mrs. D. M. Galesburg, Ill.

### Potato Candy

3 medium sized potatoes, 3 lbs. powdered sugar, 1 cup nut meats chopped fine, 2 teaspoon flavoring. Peel and cook potatoes until done, pour off water and mash. When mashed fine, add powdered sugar slowly beating as you pour in potatoes. Add flavoring and nut meats. When stiff roll in little balls and set aside to harden. Mix cocoa and sugar as to make fudge and cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Then dip balls in and put half of English walnuts on top and set out to cool.

Mrs. Glen Switzer, Abingdon, Ill.

### Ice Cream Candy

3 cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups water, butter size of a walnut, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Boil until it hardens in cold water and then pull it.

Mrs. T. R., Carbon Cliff, Ill.

### Bologna Candy

2 cups sugar, 1 cup thin cream, a package dates,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nuts any kind,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup coconut,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla. Boil sugar and cream until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Now add dates, cook until it separates from pan while being stirred, add nuts and coconut, remove from fire, let cool, then pour on a cloth, that has been wrung from cold water, roll up in form of a bologna sausage. Let cool and slice.

Miss Mary F. Fisher, Hamilton, Ill.

### Fruit Roll

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. dates,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. citron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ground nut meats,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. figs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. seeded raisins. Grind all these in food chopper, add 1 cup powdered sugar, and form in a roll in waxed paper. Let stand 24 hrs. before using. Slice in very thin slices. Takes the place of candy for children.

Mrs. Edith Ballard, Galesburg, Ill.

### Pecan Rolls

Cook  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups granulated sugar, 2-3 cup white corn syrup,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water. Boil until it becomes hard when tested in cold water. Then pour slowly over 2 egg whites beaten stiff, add 1 teaspoonful vanilla, continue beating until candy holds shape when dropped from a spoon. Shape into long rolls 3 inches long, 1 inch thick, let cool. Carmel part: 1 cup granulated sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup white corn syrup,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cream, 1 cup milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter. Mix and cook over

slow fire stirring constantly until it forms a ball when tested in cold water. When this is cool, lay rolls on a fork 1 at a time and dip in carmel. Have ready pecan meats, drop roll in nuts and cover and press on with hands and set in cool place until they are firm. This makes about 13 rolls.

Miss Ethel Painter, Sheldon's Grove, Ill.

### Date Candy

$2\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 lb. stoned dates, 1 small cup walnut meats, pinch salt, lump butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Boil sugar and milk till it forms a soft ball in cold water, add dates and cook till well dissolved, in sugar. Remove from fire and add butter, salt, nuts and vanilla. Beat, beat, till tired. Form candy in a roll and wrap cold cloth around it. Put where cold.

Mrs. Burt Craig, Kewanee, Ill.

### Peanut Butter Candy

2 cups granulated sugar, 1 tablespoonful butter, 2 tablespoons peanut butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sweet milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nut meats. Mix together sugar, butter, peanut butter and sweet milk, till it is well mixed and then put on stove on a slow fire and boil till it forms a soft ball by dropping in cold water, then remove from fire and add nut meats and beat till partly stiff, then pour in buttered dish till cool enough to cut in squares.

Mrs. Ora Pitt, Carthage, Ill.

### Divinity Candy

3 cups sugar, 3 tablespoons of white syrup, 1 teaspoon cocoa, enough thin cream to dissolve thin. Cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove from fire and add flavoring and 1 cup nut meats. Dates or figs or both may be added if you like. Set aside until cool enough to knead with the nuts. Form in a roll and slice.

Mrs. M. L. Andrews, La Crosse, Ill.

### Popcorn Nougat

3 cups sugar, 2-3 cup honey, 2-3 cup boiling water, 1 egg white, 2 cups freshly popped chopped corn, 4 tablespoons candied orange peel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup maraschino cherries. Boil sugar, honey and water until it forms a soft ball in cold water, or 238 degrees F. Remove from fire and gradually add to stiffly beaten egg white. Add coarsely chopped corn and chopped fruit. Turn into buttered pan and just before hardening cut into squares or oblong shapes.

Lucille Rogers, Dubuque, Iowa

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

## WATCH LABELS ON EVERY CAN TO SAVE CASH

A 6-ounce can of evaporated milk, bought for 4 cents, costs about 2 cents more per pound than a  $14\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce can at 8 cents.

Some foods are advertised "4 cans for 25 cents;" or "3 medium cans for 20 cents;" or "Special, 6 cans for 23 cents" and so on. Perhaps they are good buys. But you can not tell until you know how much is in each can. Cans are of many shapes and sizes—at least 27 different sizes.

Common sizes of cans for family use are No. 2 for vegetables and No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  for fruits. No. 2 holds about 20 ounces, which makes 4 or 5 servings. No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  holds 28 ounces or over, which makes 5 to 7 servings.

Smaller sizes are the buffet, or 8-ounce can, holding two small servings; the No. 1 or picnic size, holding about 10 ounces, or 2 average servings; the No. 1 tall can, holding 16 ounces, or 3 or 4 servings. Notice the difference between No. 1 and No. 1 tall.

If you buy vegetables in No. 2 cans you probably pay two to four cents less per pound than if you bought the same food in No. 1, or picnic cans. If you buy fruits in No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans you probably pay 3 or 4 cents less per pound than if these same fruits were in No. 1 cans.

Tomato juice comes in a dozen or more different sizes, with contents from 7 ounces up to 6 pounds 6 ounces. A  $12\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce can at 10 cents costs 4.8 cents more per pound than a 50-ounce can at 25 cents.

And there is another size of can. Watch this one. It looks so much like No. 2 that your eye can hardly tell the difference when they are side by side. This can is a trifle shorter (an eighth of an inch, and a little less in diameter (a quarter of an inch) but it holds 3 or 4 ounces less than No. 2, is often advertised at the same price, may actually sell for more if you are not on guard. This can is known to the trade as No. 303. It is labeled correctly—16 ounces net weight, or about the same as a No. 1 tall can. But you may take No. 303 for No. 2 unless you read the label.

If you buy three No. 2 cans of tomatoes for 20 cents you pay 5.6 cents per pound. But if they turn out to be No. 303 cans, at the same price for three, you pay 6.6 cents per pound, and you have 9 ounces less for your 20 cents than you get in three No. 2 cans. If you were buying corn, which is heavier than tomatoes, you would get 12 ounces less for your 20 cents.

Always read the label on canned or packaged goods and watch the price.

(Do you wonder why you seldom or never see articles like the above in some newspapers? It is because many newspapers, dominated by their advertisers dare not give completely true information for fear of losing advertising. The Midwest Free Press does not keep the TRUTH from its readers to get advertising! Why not help spread truth by giving or mailing this copy of the Free Press to a friend suggesting he also subscribe to the Free Press?)

If boiled eggs should get mixed with the raw ones, it is easy to separate them by spinning them with your fingers. A raw egg will not spin, while a cooked one will whirl like a top.

Mrs. J. Kaufmann, Hazelton, Iowa

## Christmas Cookies

### Fruit Cookies

Cream together 1 cup lard and butter mixed, 2 eggs well beaten, 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup raisins (chopped), 1 cup walnuts (chopped), 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sour cream or milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 cups flour. Bake as drop cookies.

Mary Rygr, Fairfax, Iowa

### Cocoanut Overnight Cookies

3 eggs, 2 cups of brown sugar,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup lard, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 cup cocoanut, 1 teaspoon vanilla,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, 2-3 cup chopped nuts, hickory nuts or english walnuts, whichever you prefer, 2-3 cup raisins.

Method: Cream sugar and lard, beat eggs, add to creamed sugar and lard, then add cocoanut, chopped nuts, raisins, vanilla, salt and last sift 2 cups of flour with cream of tartar and soda, then mix with other ingredients, place the remaining cup of flour on bread board and knead like kneading bread, then make this in a roll and leave over night, next morning cut in thin slices and bake in a moderate oven.

Mrs. Otho Zenor, Pekin, Ill.

### Belgium Christmas Cookies

1 cup honey,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup brown sugar, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon cloves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon allspice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg, 1-3 cup chopped citron, 1-3 cup chopped nuts, whole almonds and citron for decorating.

Method: Bring the honey to a boil. Remove from fire and add brown sugar, allow to cool thoroughly, then add beaten eggs, lemon rind and juice. Sift the flour once before measuring. Mix and sift together flour, soda, cinnamon, cloves, allspice and nutmeg. Stir into honey mixture, add chopped citron and nut meats. Let stand in ice box over

## YOUR RECIPES

Help the other readers of the Midwest Free Press to cook. Send in the recipes you like best, sign your name and address, and they will be published.

## HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Olive oil will keep better on the pantry shelf than in the ice box. To remove fruit, tea, coffee and such stains from linen table pieces wet the stains with sweet milk and immediately wash in suds without letting the milk dry in the line.

Borax is a good water softener and may be used in the bath instead of bath salts.

Store your jellies in a cool, dry place.

Moss growth on brick or stone can be removed by washing with water containing two per cent (by volume) of carbolic acid and later scrubbing with a stiff brush and plain water.

Save your scraps of soap and melt them together and use for washing clothes. Or they can be sewed up in a small muslin bag, to hold them, and used for dish-washing.

night. In the morning roll out to about 1-3 inch thickness. Shape into round cakes four inches across. Decorate.

Mrs. James Houston, Moline, Ill.

### Date Cookies

3 eggs (beaten), 1 cup dates (chopped), 1 cup nuts (chopped), 2 cups brown sugar, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup hot water,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon allspice, 2 heaping tablespoons cocoa. Spread thin in long greased pans so when baked it is half an inch thick. Bake in moderate oven, when done cool and frost with white frosting and cut in squares like cookies.

Mrs. Alpha Sattler, Middletown, Iowa

Even the  
LONG  
SLIM  
SHEATH  
SILHOUETTE  
HAS A  
BIT OF  
FRILL



THE very gorgeous ladies to be seen this season attending formal evening functions are every bit as grandly attired as were the ravishing beauties of past centuries. Today, we've simplified our silhouette, molded our lines, seen to it that there aren't unnecessary foibles. But, don't think for a moment that we've entirely eliminated feminine charm and frills. We haven't. This year, the slim fitted sheath silhouette forgets its straight and

narrow lines long enough to add ruffles to its shoulders and interest to its hemline. (McCall 7576).

The ruffles are ever so necessary to the shoulder line, for aren't we extremely conscious of interest at this place? While the hemline must have a swish... it will have a rustle too, if taffeta is chosen for the frock. Satin is also a wise choice. (By courtesy of The McCall Company).



# A.M.A. RULES U.S.A.

## TO DRUGLESS DOCTORS

This article on the outrages of organized medics should be placed before every thinking person and you can help by ordering a bundle of this issue for your reception table for free distribution or for your mailing list. A special price on 50 papers will cost you only \$1.50, on 100 papers only \$2.50. Send your orders today.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following address was given by Attorney William A. McCormick, before the American Medical Liberty League Convention at its recent Annual Convention.)

The Arthur Lavac case is one that is going to attract nation-wide, if not world-wide attention, before it is finished.

Mr. Lavac who made his home in Chicago until his son who is his second child became of school age. Mr. Lavac's daughter, Marion, his first child, was vaccinated when she entered school in Chicago, and that operation nearly cost her her life. So Mr. Lavac was anxious to save his boy from this awful peril. Seeing no hope of entering his boy into the Chicago schools with pure blood, through the advice of a friend he moved his family to Brookfield, Illinois, another hot bed of political medical infamy. When his children were turned out of school, Mr. Lavac put up a legal fight, and in a court battle won a temporary injunction to force authorities of the Gross School, of Brookfield, Illinois, to permit his children to attend without molestation. But the Judge claimed "through lack of law" he did not have the authority to make the injunction permanent. That it would have to be done by the Illinois State Supreme Court. If there was law enough for the higher Court to do so, the same law was available to his court. That was a very nice way to please the A.M.A. Of course there was plenty of law, but there are none so blind as those who do not want to see. Mr. Lavac charged that Brookfield nurses and teachers attempted to force his children to submit to vaccination, and held them up as "horrible examples." Things were made so unpleasant for his two children in the Brookfield School, that the family moved to Berwyn. But with the death angel, the medical snooper system, called "School Nurse" in the Berwyn Schools, it did not take long for the Medical Octopus to locate their man. So his children were driven out of the Berwyn Schools.

Mr. Lavac had spent up into large sums of money trying to keep his children in school, for he wanted them educated, not mutilated and defiled. So he engaged an attorney and paid him a liberal retainers fee to take his case to the Illinois State Supreme Court. But when it came time for this lawyer to file his papers, he failed to file. But kept the fee. Then Mr. Lavac engaged another lawyer and also paid him a liberal retainers fee, as he promised faithfully that he would take the case and go ahead with it. But like the first lawyer he also failed to act upon his promise and the papers were not filed. So Mr. Lavac was anxiously looking for a lawyer that was unafraid of the A.M.A. and at the same time would not sell out to them. This buying up lawyers must have been costing the Medical Octopus fair sized sums of money. But that was not the only thing that was causing them alarm. It was the fact that the Supreme Court might grant Mr. Lavac his petition. And that would free every school child of Illinois of the domination of State Medicine, and result in the loss of millions of dollars to the political medical demons who haunt our schools, and defile, the blood of the children. So it was planned to crush Lavac out of existence. So a member of the Berwyn, Illinois, School Board plotted with the medical gangsters and the Berwyn Police Department to kidnap Mr. Arthur Lavac and bring him to the police station, where an eye witness

estimated that a hundred medical doctors were there awaiting the arrival of Lavac. So in the darkness of night a police patrol wagon was sent to the end of the alley at 16th St. and two plain clothes members of the police department were sent up the alley to the rear of 1535 So. Elmwood Ave., Berwyn, Illinois, the residence of the Lavac family. These men proceeded with instructions to get Lavac, but not to let him or his family suspect they were police. For this was not an errand to make an arrest, but a clean cut plan to kidnap their man.

So when these two plain clothes racketeers and kidnapers arrived at the back porch door they demanded entrance, pounded and threatened to break down the door if it were not opened. Mrs. Lavac and the children took them for bandits, and called Mr. Lavac who was in the bath room. On his way to the kitchen Mr. Lavac secured his revolver. Armed he went to the rear door to investigate, but as he opened the inner door, a shot was fired through the lower portion of the storm door. This bullet struck the floor and was fired as a bluff. But Mr. Lavac used his gun and called the bluff. He fired three shots, at the same time bullets came thick and fast from the outside and left their marks in the walls. A moment later the firing ceased, Lavac opened the door, found the porch door open due to force from the outside. Seeing a man making a getaway, Lavac fired three shots at him.

Just what happened is this: Mr. Lavac shot one man and as he was on the steps wounded and dazed fired upward and struck his pal in the back. For it was a bullet from his gun that killed the second man. If Angels in Heaven ever clapped

their hands for joy over the killing of a villain or villains upon this earth they sure did the moment those two kidnapers fell dead. For they certainly got their just dues. Twenty minutes later police in uniform came to the front door, Mr. Lavac seeing that they were police, opened the door, as he was glad to see them, as he had not up to this time had the slightest reason to think that the bandits he had shot had any connection with the police department. When these police got Lavac into the patrol wagon they beat him almost to death, and later about five A.M. they brought him back to his home, took him down into his basement and beat him, kicked him, crushed him against a wall and again all but killed him. About 8:30 the evening of the killing they took his wife, an eight months old baby, a seven year old boy and the eleven year old daughter to the Berwyn Police Station and kept them up all night and would not let them sleep, and with nothing to lie down upon, and kept on questioning them until 3:00 p. m. the next day without a bite to eat and not a drop of milk for the baby. Mrs. Lavac had told them that there was money in the house and that she could not leave it. But would not tell them where it was. So she and the children were kept in the police station until they found the hiding place of \$1500.00 so when they stole her money they let her go home. I expect that this fifteen hundred dollars did not any where near come up to what the medical gangsters was going to give for the body of Mr. Lavac. The A. M. A. did not want Lavac in Court for they were afraid of him, he had cleaned up on them once, and they dared not take another chance.

Had these creatures been successful in getting Mr. Lavac away from his home without his family suspecting the police department, he would have been rushed to some insane asylum and put away so that possibly his wife and children would never have heard of him again. Then on the other hand had it ever leaked out that he was found in an asylum, the A. M. A. could have produced a thousand political medical demons who would gladly go into court and purger themselves and tell any story that the A. M. A. would instruct them to tell. A falsehood under oath is nothing to an A. M. A. medical gangster, for he knows the rest of them will all tell the same story. An honest physician would not be called upon to do such dirty work, for they have thousands of the lowest type of the under-world in their membership. I am not saying that all members of the A. M. A. are of that type. Of course not, they have to fool some of the better class of physicians so as to lend dignity to their gang, and so deceive the people also. The Medical Octopus is the most formidable public enemy that the human race has ever had to contend with, for many reasons, First: it is organized in nearly every so-called civilized nation on earth. Second: It does have some conscientious physicians in its ranks, though they are but few as compared to the number of needle gunmen and pus-shooters that make up the medical profession.

Fascism, communism and Medical Tyranny make up the three greatest enemies to civilization in the world today. This vast horde of serum shooters are determined to rule this country as Mussolini rules Italy. If successful their political

Please turn to page eight

## WHY THIEVING FLOURISHES

Now that James ("Fur") Sammons is permanently incarcerated in an Indiana penitentiary it becomes interesting to learn, if possible, how he kept out of Illinois jails for thirty years.

The record shows that Sammons has been in and out of jails in this state until the wear and tear on the hinges of jail doors must have been an item of considerable expense to the taxpayers.

State, county and city officers of law enforcement have been instrumental in putting this notorious public enemy behind the bars. How was it that he always managed to get out and return to his career of crime?

If the members of the 1903 parole board of Illinois are still alive they ought to take a look at the Sammons record. They gave him his freedom, after he had been convicted of attacking an 11-year-old girl, so that he could return to Chicago and kill a saloonkeeper.

Richard Yates, former governor and more recently congressman-at-large, might well take an interest in the Sammons story. He commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment, enabling Sammons to escape from prison in 1917 and rob a drug store.

Former Governor Len Small should be interested in the later record of Sammons since it was he who, in 1923, commuted the life sentence to fifty years, after Sammons had been returned as an escaped convict. That act qualified Sammons for parole and in 1924 he was again a free citizen.

The parole board of 1925 could well recall that a prisoner was turned over to them after he had been identified as Sammons, charged with committing two robberies.

What was in their minds when they freed him? In the same year Sammons was arrested with a group of gangsters waiting, armed, to kill Frank Parker, "the airplane bootlegger." Bail to him was just an invitation to take a trip out of the state.

The year 1926 found him back again laughing at the Illinois authorities, equipped with guns and steel-jacketed bullets, and suspected of the International Harvester robbery. Police bullets failed to find, but he was one of the first of gangsters to be shot by a rival gang.

Arrested as a suspect in the killing of Assistant State's Attorney McSwiggin, he beat that charge and posted bonds of \$33,000 in the International Harvester case. Again he laughed at courts and judges, said good-bye to the \$33,000, and took a short vacation.

William Helander, who occupied a bench of the Municipal Court in 1926, may recall Sammons' speedy return and the fact that he freed the slippery gangster, who was charged with carrying a gun, driving while intoxicated and violating the liquor laws.

That gave Sammons the opportunity to associate himself with a Baltimore robbery and later in the same year to be ordered extradited to Maryland.

Certain Maryland authorities may want to contrast their efforts to deal with Sammons with those of the Lake County (Ind.) prosecutors; Robert G. Estill and John H. Underwood. Three months after he was ordered to be extradited Sammons was back in Chicago under arrest for stealing whisky.

The charge of being a fugitive from justice hung over him, but he continued to walk in and out of jail without meeting that charge.

Cicero authorities failed to interest themselves in Sammons' record when he was arrested there after an auto crash. They took his \$100 and let him go to commit a few more minor crimes.

In 1927 the jail doors of Leavenworth swung open to admit the notorious criminal and public enemy. Perhaps Sammons pleaded guilty to robbery to escape consequences of his more serious crimes. Federal authorities who released him in 1928 should appreciate his later record.

In 1930 he was arrested at Morton Grove and charged with assault to kill, with

carrying weapons and with driving while intoxicated.

Three months later he fell into the hands of Judge John H. Lyle, who will recall with satisfaction that he tried to put the gunman away on a vagrancy charge. That conviction failed to stand, owing to strange kinks in the law. Judge Lyle fixed bail at \$50,000, but the Supreme Court reduced it to \$5,000. That was another invitation to Sammons to go.

In the same year Sammons was tried on the Morton Grove charge, but at the last moment the complainant "changed his mind" and there was an acquittal.

Judge McGoorty has good cause to be interested in the Sammons record. It was after he had sent Sammons to Joliet that his house was bombed. Merely a coincidence, perhaps. But while Sammons ruled the country no one knew what strange turn might be taken by coincidence.

If Sammons had been in Joliet for all his crimes he might have had thirteen grounds of "jeopardy." As it was, he swung the jail doors again on a plea of "double jeopardy."

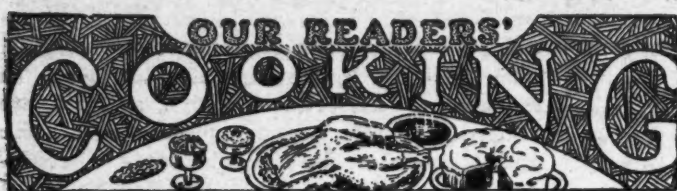
Last year Judge Edward Shurtleff had the public enemy in brief custody on a writ of habeas corpus. Sammons insisted that he was being held illegally in the penitentiary at Joliet. The Supreme Court of Illinois has been asked to expunge Judge Shurtleff's order, but has not acted. Once more Sammons was thumbing his nose at Illinois jails. He was released by Judge Shurtleff on the ground that there was no retainer on file in his court.

James ("Fur") Sammons, locked behind Indiana bars, must have some bitter thoughts about Hoosier justice. He hadn't done much to the state of Indiana, outside of getting drunk, carrying a gun and bringing the reputation of an habitual criminal with him.

Crime can't be stopped unless the Sammonses are stopped. And the Sammonses won't be stopped until those charged with enforcement of the law take a fearless, relentless stand.



# General Features and Hints for Women



## Christmas Candy Recipes

### Pineapple Divinity

Cook  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of shredded pineapple and 3 tbs. sugar to a thick jam. Mix 2 cups of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of cream of tartar and boil this mixture until it spins a thread. Then add the pineapple jam and boil about 5 minutes longer. Have one egg white beaten very stiff so that it will hold its shape, pour the hot syrup slowly over the egg white constantly stirring and beating until this holds its shape, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of chopped maraschino cherries and 1 cup of chopped nuts, pour onto a buttered slab, cut in squares before it hardens.

Mrs. D. M.,  
Galesburg, Ill.

### Potato Candy

3 medium sized potatoes, 3 lbs. powdered sugar, 1 cup nut meats chopped fine, 2 teaspoon flavoring. Peel and cook potatoes until done, pour off water and mash. When mashed fine, add powdered sugar slowly beating as you pour in potatoes. Add flavoring and nut meats. When stiff roll in little balls and set aside to harden. Mix cocoa and sugar as to make fudge and cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Then dip balls in and put half of English walnuts on top and set out to cool.

Mrs. Glen Switzer,  
Abingdon, Ill.

### Ice Cream Candy

3 cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups water, butter size of a walnut, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Boil until it hardens in cold water and then pull it.

Mrs. T. R.,  
Carbon Cliff, Ill.

### Bologna Candy

2 cups sugar, 1 cup thin cream, a package dates,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nuts any kind,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup coconut,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla. Boil sugar and cream until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Now add dates, cook until it separates from pan while being stirred, add nuts and coconut, remove from fire, let cool, then pour on a cloth, that has been wrung from cold water, roll up in form of a bologna sausage. Let cool and slice.

Miss Mary F. Fisher,  
Hamilton, Ill.

### Fruit Roll

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. dates,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. citron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ground nut meats,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. figs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. seeded raisins. Grind all these in food chopper, add 1 cup powdered sugar, and form in a roll in waxed paper. Let stand 24 hrs. before using. Slice in very thin slices. Takes the place of candy for children.

Mrs. Edith Ballard,  
Galesburg, Ill.

### Pecan Rolls

Cook  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups granulated sugar, 2-3 cup white corn syrup,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water. Boil until it becomes hard when tested in cold water. Then pour slowly over 2 egg whites beaten stiff, add 1 teaspoonful vanilla, continue beating until candy holds shape when dropped from a spoon. Shape into long rolls 3 inches long, 1 inch thick, let cool. Carmel part: 1 cup granulated sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup white corn syrup,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cream, 1 cup milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter. Mix and cook over

slow fire stirring constantly until it forms a ball when tested in cold water. When this is cool, lay rolls on a fork 1 at a time and dip in carmel. Have ready pecan meats, drop roll in nuts and cover and press on with hands and set in cool place until they are firm. This makes about 13 rolls.

Miss Ethel Painter,  
Sheldon's Grove, Ill.

### Date Candy

$2\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 lb. stoned dates, 1 small cup walnut meats, pinch salt, lump butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Boil sugar and milk till it forms a soft ball in cold water, add dates and cook till well dissolved, in sugar. Remove from fire and add butter, salt, nuts and vanilla. Beat, beat, beat, till tired. Form candy in a roll and wrap cold cloth around it. Put where cold.

Mrs. Burt Craig,  
Kewanee, Ill.

### Peanut Butter Candy

2 cups granulated sugar, 1 tablespoonful butter, 2 tablespoons peanut butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sweet milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nut meats. Mix together sugar, butter, peanut butter and sweet milk, till it is well mixed and then put on stove on a slow fire and boil till it forms a soft ball by dropping in cold water, then remove from fire and add nut meats and beat till partly stiff, then pour in buttered dish till cool enough to cut in squares.

Mrs. Ora Pitt,  
Carthage, Ill.

### Divinity Candy

3 cups sugar, 3 tablespoons of white syrup, 1 teaspoon cocoa, enough thin cream to dissolve thin. Cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove from fire and add flavoring and 1 cup nut meats. Dates or figs or both may be added if you like. Set aside until cool enough to knead with the nuts. Form in a roll and slice.

Mrs. M. L. Andrews,  
La Crosse, Ill.

### Popcorn Nougat

3 cups sugar, 2-3 cup honey, 2-3 cup boiling water, 1 egg white, 2 cups freshly popped chopped corn, 4 tablespoons candied orange peel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup maraschino cherries. Boil sugar, honey and water until it forms a soft ball in cold water, or 238 degrees F. Remove from fire and gradually add to stiffly beaten egg white. Add coarsely chopped corn and chopped fruit. Turn into buttered pan and just before hardening cut into squares or oblong shapes.

Lucille Rogers,  
Dubuque, Iowa

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

## WATCH LABELS ON EVERY CAN TO SAVE CASH

A 6-ounce can of evaporated milk, bought for 4 cents, costs about 2 cents more per pound than a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce can at 8 cents.

Some foods are advertised "4 cans for 25 cents;" or "3 medium cans for 20 cents;" or "Special, 6 cans for 23 cents" and so on. Perhaps they are good buys. But you can not tell until you know how much is in each can. Cans are of many shapes and sizes—at least 27 different sizes.

Common sizes of cans for family use are No. 2 for vegetables and No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  for fruits. No. 2 holds about 20 ounces, which makes 4 or 5 servings. No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  holds 28 ounces or over, which makes 5 to 7 servings.

Smaller sizes are the buffet, or 8-ounce can, holding two small servings; the No. 1 or picnic size, holding about 10 ounces, or 2 average servings; the No. 1 tall can, holding 16 ounces, or 3 or 4 servings. Notice the difference between No. 1 and No. 1 tall.

If you buy vegetables in No. 2 cans you probably pay two to four cents less per pound than if you bought the same food in No. 1, or picnic cans. If you buy fruits in No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cans you probably pay 3 or 4 cents less per pound than if these same fruits were in No. 1 cans.

Tomato juice comes in a dozen or more different sizes, with contents from 7 ounces up to 6 pounds 6 ounces. A 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce can at 10 cents costs 4.8 cents more per pound than a 50-ounce can at 25 cents.

And there is another size of can. Watch this one. It looks so much like No. 2 that your eye can hardly tell the difference when they are side by side. This can is a trifle shorter (an eighth of an inch, and a little less in diameter (a quarter of an inch) but it holds 3 or 4 ounces less than No. 2, is often advertised at the same price, may actually sell for more if you are not on guard. This can is known to the trade as No. 303. It is labeled correctly—16 ounces net weight, or about the same as a No. 1 tall can. But you may take No. 303 for No. 2 unless you read the label.

If you buy three No. 2 cans of tomatoes for 20 cents you pay 5.6 cents per pound. But if they turn out to be No. 303 cans, at the same price for three, you pay 6.6 cents per pound, and you have 9 ounces less for your 20 cents than you get in three No. 2 cans. If you were buying corn, which is heavier than tomatoes, you would get 12 ounces less for your 20 cents.

Always read the label on canned or packaged goods and watch the price.

(Do you wonder why you seldom or never see articles like the above in some newspapers? It is because many newspapers, dominated by their advertisers dare not give completely true information for fear of losing advertising. The Midwest Free Press does not keep the TRUTH from its readers to get advertising! Why not help spread truth by giving or mailing this copy of the Free Press to a friend suggesting he also subscribe to the Free Press?)

If boiled eggs should get mixed with the raw ones, it is easy to separate them by spinning them with your fingers. A raw egg will not spin, while a cooked one will whirl like a top.

Mrs. J. Kaufmann,  
Hazelton, Iowa

## Christmas Cookies

### Fruit Cookies

Cream together 1 cup lard and butter mixed, 2 eggs well beaten, 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup raisins (chopped), 1 cup walnuts (chopped), 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sour cream or milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 cups flour. Bake as drop cookies.

Mary Ryer,  
Fairfax, Iowa

### Cocoanut Overnight Cookies

3 eggs, 2 cups of brown sugar,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup lard, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 cup cocoanut, 1 teaspoon vanilla,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, 2-3 cup chopped nuts, hickory nuts or english walnuts, whichever you prefer, 2-3 cup raisins.

Method: Cream sugar and lard, beat eggs, add to creamed sugar and lard, then add cocoanut, chopped nuts, raisins, vanilla, salt and last sift 2 cups of flour with cream of tartar and soda, then mix with other ingredients, place the remaining cup of flour on bread board and knead like kneading bread, then make this in a roll and leave over night, next morning cut in thin slices and bake in a moderate oven.

Mrs. Otho Zenor,  
Pekin, Ill.

### Belgium Christmas Cookies

1 cup honey,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup brown sugar, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon cloves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon allspice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg, 1-3 cup chopped citron, 1-3 cup chopped nuts, whole almonds and citron for decorating.

Method: Bring the honey to a boil. Remove from fire and add brown sugar, allow to cool thoroughly, then add beaten eggs, lemon rind and juice. Sift the flour once before measuring. Mix and sift together flour, soda, cinnamon, cloves, allspice and nutmeg. Stir into honey mixture, add chopped citron and nut meats. Let stand in ice box over

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Moss growth on brick or stone can be removed by washing with water containing two per cent (by volume) of carbolic acid and later scrubbing with a stiff brush and plain water.

Save your scraps of soap and melt them together and use for washing clothes. Or they can be sewed up in a small muslin bag, to hold them, and used for dish-washing.

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Mrs. James Houston,  
Moline, Ill.

### Date Cookies

3 eggs (beaten), 1 cup dates (chopped), 1 cup nuts (chopped), 2 cups brown sugar, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup hot water,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon allspice, 2 heaping tablespoons cocoa. Spread thin in long greased pans so when baked it is half an inch thick. Bake in moderate oven, when done cool and frost with white frosting and cut in squares like cookies.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following address was given by Attorney William A. McCormick, before the American Medical Liberty League Convention at its recent Annual Convention.)

The Arthur Lavac case is one that is going to attract nation-wide, if not world-wide attention, before it is finished.

Mr. Lavac who made his home in Chicago until his son who is his second child became of school age. Mr. Lavac's daughter, Marion, his first child, was vaccinated when she entered school in Chicago, and that operation nearly cost her her life. So Mr. Lavac was anxious to save his boy from this awful peril. Seeing no hope of entering his boy into the Chicago schools with pure blood, through the advice of a friend he moved his family to Brookfield, Illinois, another hot bed of political medical infamy. When his children were turned out of school, Mr. Lavac put up a legal fight, and in a court battle won a temporary injunction to force authorities of the Gross School, of Brookfield, Illinois, to permit his children to attend without molestation. But the Judge claimed "through lack of law" he did not have the authority to make the injunction permanent. That it would have to be done by the Illinois State Supreme Court. If there was law enough for the higher Court to do so, the same law was available to his court. That was a very nice way to please the A.M.A. Of course there was plenty of law, but there are none so blind as those who do not want to see. Mr. Lavac charged that Brookfield nurses and teachers attempted to force his children to submit to vaccination, and held them up as "horrible examples." Things were made so unpleasant for his two children in the Brookfield School, that the family moved to Berwyn. But with the death angel, the medical snooper system, called "School Nurse" in the Berwyn Schools, it did not take long for the Medical Octopus to locate their man. So his children were driven out of the Berwyn Schools.

Mr. Lavac had spent up into large sums of money trying to keep his children in school, for he wanted them educated, not mutilated and defiled. So he engaged an attorney and paid him a liberal retainers fee to take his case to the Illinois State Supreme Court. But when it came time for this lawyer to file his papers, he failed to file. But kept the fee. Then Mr. Lavac engaged another lawyer and also paid him a liberal retainers fee, as he promised faithfully that he would take the case and go ahead with it. But like the first lawyer he also failed to act upon his promise and the papers were not filed. So Mr. Lavac was anxiously looking for a lawyer that was unafraid of the A.M.A. and at the same time would not sell out to them. This buying up lawyers must have been costing the Medical Octopus fair sized sums of money. But that was not the only thing that was causing them alarm. It was the fact that the Supreme Court might grant Mr. Lavac his petition. And that would free every school child of Illinois of the domination of State Medicine, and result in the loss of millions of dollars to the political medical demons who haunt our schools, and defile the blood of the children. So it was planned to crush Lavac out of existence. So a member of the Berwyn, Illinois, School Board plotted with the medical gangsters and the Berwyn Police Department to kidnap Mr. Arthur Lavac and bring him to the police station, where an eye witness

estimated that a hundred medical doctors were there awaiting the arrival of Lavac. So in the darkness of night a police patrol wagon was sent to the end of the alley at 16th St. and two plain clothes members of the police department were sent up the alley to the rear of 1535 So. Elmwood Ave., Berwyn, Illinois, the residence of the Lavac family. These men proceeded with instructions to get Lavac, but not to let him or his family suspect they were police. For this was not an errand to make an arrest, but a clean cut plan to kidnap their man.

So when these two plain clothes racketeers and kidnapers arrived at the back porch door they demanded entrance, pounded and threatened to break down the door if it were not opened. Mrs. Lavac and the children took them for bandits, and called Mr. Lavac who was in the bath room. On his way to the kitchen Mr. Lavac secured his revolver. Armed he went to the rear door to investigate, but as he opened the inner door, a shot was fired through the lower portion of the storm door. This bullet struck the floor and was fired as a bluff. But Mr. Lavac used his gun and called the bluff. He fired three shots, at the same time bullets came thick and fast from the outside and left their marks in the walls. A moment later the firing ceased, Lavac opened the door, found the porch door open due to force from the outside. Seeing a man making a getaway, Lavac fired three shots at him.

Just what happened is this: Mr. Lavac shot one man and as he was on the steps wounded and dazed fired upward and struck his pal in the back. For it was a bullet from his gun that killed the second man. If Angels in Heaven ever clapped

their hands for joy over the killing of a villain or villains upon this earth they sure did the moment those two kidnapers fell dead. For they certainly got their just dues. Twenty minutes later police in uniform came to the front door, Mr. Lavac seeing that they were police, opened the door, as he was glad to see them, as he had not up to this time had the slightest reason to think that the bandits he had shot had any connection with the police department. When these police got Lavac into the patrol wagon they beat him almost to death, and later about five A.M. they brought him back to his home, took him down into his basement and beat him, kicked him, crushed him against a wall and again all but killed him. About 8:30 the evening of the killing they took his wife, an eight months old baby, a seven year old boy and the eleven year old daughter to the Berwyn Police Station and kept them up all night and would not let them sleep, and with nothing to lie down upon, and kept on questioning them until 3:00 p. m. the next day without a bite to eat and not a drop of milk for the baby. Mrs. Lavac had told them that there was money in the house and that she could not leave it. But would not tell them where it was. So she and the children were kept in the police station until they found the hiding place of \$1500.00 so when they stole her money they let her go home. I expect that this fifteen hundred dollars did not any where near come up to what the medical gangsters was going to give for the body of Mr. Lavac. The A. M. A. did not want Lavac in Court for they were afraid of him, he had cleaned up on them once, and they dared not take another chance.

Had these creatures been successful in getting Mr. Lavac away from his home without his family suspecting the police department, he would have been rushed to some insane asylum and put away so that possibly his wife and children would never have heard of him again. Then on the other hand had it ever leaked out that he was found in an asylum, the A. M. A. could have produced a thousand political medical demons who would gladly go into court and purger themselves and tell any story that the A. M. A. would instruct them to tell. A falsehood under oath is nothing to an A. M. A. medical gangster, for he knows the rest of them will all tell the same story. An honest physician would not be called upon to do such dirty work, for they have thousands of the lowest type of the under-world in their membership. I am not saying that all members of the A. M. A. are of that type. Of course not, they have to fool some of the better class of physicians so as to lend dignity to their gang, and so deceive the people also. The Medical Octopus is the most formidable public enemy that the human race has ever had to contend with, for many reasons, First: it is organized in nearly every so-called civilized nation on earth. Second: It does have some conscientious physicians in its ranks, though they are but few as compared to the number of needle gunmen and pus-shooters that make up the medical profession.

Fascism, communism and Medical Tyranny make up the three greatest enemies to civilization in the world today. This vast horde of serum shooters are determined to rule this country as Mussolini rules Italy. If successful their political

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## WHY THIEVING FLOURISHES

Now that James ("Fur") Sammons is permanently incarcerated in an Indiana penitentiary it becomes interesting to learn, if possible, how he kept out of Illinois jails for thirty years.

The record shows that Sammons has been in and out of jails in this state until the wear and tear on the hinges of jail doors must have been an item of considerable expense to the taxpayers.

State, county and city officers of law enforcement have been instrumental in putting this notorious public enemy behind the bars. How was it that he always managed to get out and return to his career of crime?

If the members of the 1903 parole board of Illinois are still alive they ought to take a look at the Sammons record. They gave him his freedom, after he had been convicted of attacking an 11-year-old girl, so that he could return to Chicago and kill a saloonkeeper.

Richard Yates, former governor and more recently congressman-at-large, might well take an interest in the Sammons story. He commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment, enabling Sammons to escape from prison in 1917 and rob a drug store.

Former Governor Len Small should be interested in the later record of Sammons since it was he who, in 1923, commuted the life sentence to fifty years, after Sammons had been returned as an escaped convict. That act qualified Sammons for parole and in 1924 he was again a free citizen.

The parole board of 1925 could well recall that a prisoner was turned over to them after he had been identified as Sammons, charged with committing two robberies.

What was in their minds when they freed him? In the same year Sammons was arrested with a group of gangsters waiting, armed, to kill Frank Parker, "the airplane bootlegger." Bail to him was just an invitation to take a trip out of the state.

The year 1926 found him back again laughing at the Illinois authorities, equipped with guns and steel-jacketed bullets, and suspected of the International Harvester robbery. Police bullets failed to find, but he was one of the first of gangsters to be shot by a rival gang.

Arrested as a suspect in the killing of Assistant State's Attorney McSwiggin, he beat that charge and posted bonds of \$33,000 in the International Harvester case. Again he laughed at courts and judges, said good-bye to the \$33,000, and took a short vacation.

William Helander, who occupied a bench of the Municipal Court in 1926, may recall Sammons' speedy return and the fact that he freed the slippery gangster, who was charged with carrying a gun, driving while intoxicated and violating the liquor laws.

That gave Sammons the opportunity to associate himself with a Baltimore robbery and later in the same year to be ordered extradited to Maryland.

Certain Maryland authorities may want to contrast their efforts to deal with Sammons with those of the Lake County (Ind.) prosecutors, Robert G. Estill and John H. Underwood. Three months after he was ordered to be extradited Sammons was back in Chicago under arrest for stealing whisky.

The charge of being a fugitive from justice hung over him, but he continued to walk in and out of jail without meeting that charge.

Cicero authorities failed to interest themselves in Sammons' record when he was arrested there after an auto crash. They took his \$100 and let him go to commit a few more minor crimes.

In 1927 the jail doors of Leavenworth swung open to admit the notorious criminal and public enemy. Perhaps Sammons pleaded guilty to robbery to escape consequences of his more serious crimes. Federal authorities who released him in 1928 should appreciate his later record.

In 1930 he was arrested at Morton Grove and charged with assault to kill, with

carrying weapons and with driving while intoxicated.

Three months later he fell into the hands of Judge John H. Lyle, who will recall with satisfaction that he tried to put the gunman away on a vagrancy charge. That conviction failed to stand, owing to strange kinks in the law. Judge Lyle fixed bail at \$50,000, but the Supreme Court reduced it to \$5,000. That was another invitation to Sammons to go.

In the same year Sammons was tried on the Morton Grove charge, but at the last moment the complainant "changed his mind" and there was an acquittal.

Judge McGoorty has good cause to be interested in the Sammons record. It was after he had sent Sammons to Joliet that his house was bombed. Merely a coincidence, perhaps. But while Sammons roamed the country no one knew what strange turn might be taken by coincidence.

If Sammons had been in Joliet for all his crimes he might have had thirteen grounds of "jeopardy." As it was, he swung the jail doors again on a plea of "double jeopardy."

Last year Judge Edward Shurtleff had the public enemy in brief custody on a writ of habeas corpus. Sammons insisted that he was being held illegally in the penitentiary at Joliet. The Supreme Court of Illinois has been asked to expunge Judge Shurtleff's order, but has not acted. Once more Sammons was thumbing his nose at Illinois jails. He was released by Judge Shurtleff on the ground that there was no retainer on file in his court.

James ("Fur") Sammons, locked behind Indiana bars, must have some bitter thoughts about Hoosier justice. He hadn't done much to the state of Indiana, outside of getting drunk, carrying a gun and bringing the reputation of an habitual criminal with him.

Crime can't be stopped unless the Sammons are stopped. And the Sammons won't be stopped until those charged with enforcement of the law take a fearless, relentless stand.



# A.M.A. RULES U.S.A.

(Continued from page seven)

prisoners will be put through the same torture as dogs get today in the vivisection rooms in the medical schools. The people will deserve what they get for not protecting the children and the animals from the fiendish work of man's most heartless enemy. The lower class of political medical demon will not stop at anything to gain his desire, for his conscience departed from him in the vivisection room. They depend upon the lie to get by, therefore they are dangerous as they operate under false colors.

The pirates of old used the black flag with the skull and cross bones. They showed their colors. But the present day needle gunmen are so much below the old time pirates in principle, that the depths of their depravity is utterly unmeasurable. The pure blood of a child is more precious than any other earthly possession, once defiled by vaccine or sick horse serum, drugs can not make that blood pure again.

The medical octopus are determined that no child shall grow up undefiled by their hand. Yes that scum of the underworld, of which the American Medical Association is the head and mouthpiece, is the most vicious, treacherous and dangerous of organized public enemies. Just let this monster with its hundreds of millions of dollars have a free hand without the slightest interference, they would force blood pollution and commercial butchering in both man and animal to the extent that the human race would be wiped off the earth in twenty-five years. Yet these demons are on the air daily, telling how they are prolonging human life by their "improve science." Such hypocrisy is just unbearable. These perniciously prepared speeches are proving detrimental and injurious to the American people and is sure to return with baleful result to the perpetrators themselves.

The heathen medical superstition originally used the sign of Jupiter, which was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably. Vaccine and serum under the name of medicine, is more than ever a superstition, and today is destroying more human life than any other agency. Yes, more than war, famine and plagues combined. It is the wilful ignorance of a large portion of Americans that makes this stupendous offense possible.

Al Capone is generally looked upon as the most notorious of public enemies in this United States. He is possibly everything that has been charged up to him. But in all of his life of crime, he has never been charged with as low and contemptible, and damnable piece of work as to defile the blood stream of an innocent and defenceless child. You could not compare a blood defiler of little children to Al Capone without profound apology to Al.

Let us look backward for just a minute. The writer has, ever since the United States went into the world-war had a grudge stored up against the boys who went over seas to make business safe for Wall Street and the medical octopus. That grudge has burned like a fire within me, and when I read from time to time how they have failed to get their bonus it sort of makes me feel that they are getting their just dues. I was not against them for what they did do over seas. They sure did wonderful work, considering their condition in health. But it was what they did not do in our home camps, is what has stirred me to the boiling point. And possibly what was so strong on my mind did not enter theirs. This is what I am trying to get at: Our boys were betrayed into the hands of the medical octopus, the worst enemy that any army in history was ever betrayed into. The reason for my holding that sore spot, was that when they saw their comrades fall to the floor when shot with that filthy serum and my knowing that army trucks were taking away several of their dead bodies daily after midnight so the boys would not get wise. What I wanted our boys to do was

to mutiny. The report reached Chicago one day, that the boys at Great Lakes had mutinied and killed twenty-two serum shooters. Well that gave me the greatest thrill I got out of the war. But it never got into the papers, and from all I have been able to find out, it possibly did not happen. But had it happened it would have been hushed just the same. But what were the results of this act of treason against our boys? Well fifty thousand lost their lives on account of vaccination and serum inoculation during the war, and they have been dying like flies ever since. There are still thousands of them in hospitals today for no other reason, and our insane asylums are packed with them in every State of the Union. But when the remaining members get wise to the awfulness of the crime put over on them, and turn around and stand firm, as one man, and say: not another child shall be defiled. Turn around and do a little work for God, for school children are His own, and see how easy it will be for God to put it in the hearts of Congress to cough up your very much needed back pay. Turn your fight against the defiling of the school children with the vaccination and a dozen kinds of filthy serums, and drive the death angel out of our public schools, and just forget your own troubles, and you will be surprised how quickly Congress will take notice of you.

Congress or the N. R. A. (if it had it) could use all the gold in the world backing big business so as to restore prosperity, but as long as blood pollution is continued in the schools, God will confuse any and every effort made to bring its return. And it shall be as nothing, so long as the American Child is being defiled.

Our public school system is nearly due for a sudden crash, and when it comes it will make the Insull failure look like thirty cents along side of a million dollars. We must clean up our schools by driving out that death angel, called the school nurse, and school doctors, and even the school boards must be cleaned of doctors, their wives, druggists and their wives, so the school will be freed 100 per cent of the evil influence of State Medicine. Then we must put the Bible back in school, and drive the devil out. All school books that feature the germ theory, and Darwinism should be cast out. Then we should have laws passed by Congress making it life in prison for any doctor who makes a spinal puncture, with or without the consent of any human. Ten years for a doctor who vaccinates or injects any kind of serum into the blood stream of any human, and not less than a year in prison for a doctor who injects narcotics or any other such drug into the blood stream of any human. And as hundreds die every year because of doctors' mistakes in writing prescriptions in a dead language, and if it were not for the sharp watch of the druggist, the death rate on this one item would amount up to vast numbers. So it would be well for congress to pass an Act making it a year in prison for any druggist who fills a prescription not written in the plain American language. That would put the worthless M. D. out of business, because as soon as he has to expose his ignorance he is done for. Deception is his only hope of success. With this deception thousands of quacks keep tens of thousands of people sick. Do this and only the learned earnest and honest physician can make a living at the game. Have a law passed by Congress, making it a felony for any man to be a member of an organized public enemy and include the A. M. A. at the head of the list.

You laugh and say Congress will never do those things. If they do not, times will soon become so terrible that when a Congressman is elected he will have to move to Washington for life. His home state would be in such a state of frenzy that Mr. Congressman would be afraid of a nice new piece of rope and a telegraph pole if he should return. This can all be

considered God's wishes. Clean the public school 100 per cent of this arch enemy. Compulsory vaccination and inoculation of all kinds are treason against the Government of the United States. For anything that lowers the vitality of the American people and causes such wholesale wreckage in health and annually sends hundreds of thousands to untimely graves, seriously weakens Uncle Sam's power of defense against the invasion into our land of a foreign foe. It also causes men to hate rather than love their country, so it certainly comes within the jurisdiction of Congress to fight this mighty foe.

The Lavac children were not allowed to attend school unless they submit to having their blood diseased by the putrid puss taken from festering sores on a diseased beast, that a hungry hoard of second-class scrub doctors may compel every householder in the land to pay tribute to their goddess, regardless of the unmitigated scourge that lurks on the point of the vaccinators lancet. The school board was usurping the constitutional rights of the child to make profit for the medicine man. There is not even an act of the Illinois Legislature requiring vaccination for regular attendance in public schools. And if there had been, it would not have been law. For in Article Four of the Federal Constitution we read: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." The people have a right to be safe in their persons. That is our first and most sacred right. Mr. Lavac's children were deliberately denied that right by the Berwyn School Board. And they are charged with deliberate violation of the following: The Federal Constitution in Article XIV Section 1 says in part: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;—nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The Constitution declaring that we shall be safe in our persons, and not even a legislative Act requiring the defilement of the blood of school children, then the school board not only failed to give protection of the laws, but deliberately denied Mr. Lavac's children what the supreme law of this United States guaranteed to them. Such traitors should not be let go unpunished. The act of denying Mr. Lavac's children their right to attend school with pure blood in their bodies, is in itself a felony, and is a direct violation of the Federal Constitution and Section 20 of the Federal Criminal Code, which reads as follows: ("Depriving citizens of civil rights under color of state laws.") Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, wilfully subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

To deny a child privilege to attend school because the child is in perfect health, is certainly a criminal violation of his or her Constitutional right. And on top of that to plot and attempt to kidnap the Father and purpose to cast him in an insane asylum for life, just because he sought justice in the highest court in the State is unthinkable. But this is a common stunt for the medical demon.

Mr. Lavac was charged with the murder of two police officers and found guilty and sentenced for life. Why! Just because the truth never got into Court. Because his council was either bluffed or he sold out.

Right this very day medical tyrants are

writing the blackest pages of all human history. And any executive, legislative or judicial officer who does not use the full power of his office against this fetish system, is a party to the crime of murder, every time a life is taken within his jurisdiction, by this incredible blood polluting tyranny.

"RESISTANCE TO TYRANTS WAS OBEDIENCE TO GOD IN WASHINGTON'S TIME; IN LINCOLN'S TIME, IT IS THE SAME THING NOW. WHO DARES DENY IT?"

## CHISELING LAWYERS

In Chicago last Friday, Earle W. Evans, president of the American Bar association, repeated for members of the Illinois legal profession a plea he has made before—that the legal profession "clean house" and drive some of the "crooks" from its ranks. Considering the effectiveness of leading attorneys' arguments in getting the desired results in court rooms it is remarkable how ineffective they seem when directed at evils within their own exclusive sphere of influence. How long must our great lawyers plead for action on the part of the legal profession before they get it?

Even criminals undertake to rid their ranks of chiselers who do not adhere to what, for lack of a better name, may be called a code of ethics. Can respected professional men, who presumably have a much finer appreciation of ethical codes, do less? The evidence up to date supports that conclusion.

Within the last few days the American public has witnessed at least three manifestations of profound contempt for American machinery of justice. That is not only an indictment of weak-kneed sheriffs, governors, judges, and jurors; it is also an indictment of lawyers, who are important cogs in the machinery of justice.

Among those who were shocked by the California lynching and its sequel last week were great attorneys whose reputations have been built on their skill at utilizing the law's technical loopholes and ambiguities to aid criminals. One might wish that these brilliant men were more easily shocked. Perhaps greater sensitivity might give them a truer appreciation of their destructive influence on administration of justice in this country.

Legal practitioners pledge themselves to uphold the law. They are men of sufficient intelligence to realize that the spirit of the law transcends the letter. If they are not in sympathy with the spirit of the law, the proper sphere for their talents is in the legislatures, not the courts. If they are in sympathy with the spirit of the law, they should deem it dishonorable to use their talents in any effort to circumvent the spirit of the law. And just that—no more, no less—is what society asks of members of the legal profession. Most of them give it; a few don't.

"The answer," as one editor puts it, "lies with the legal profession. Its members know what is wrong. They hold meetings and discuss and debate and suggest, and appoint investigating and advisory committees, and occasionally tinker cautiously and fastidiously with the codes of procedure. But everything they do shows a basic unwillingness to face the realities of the problem. One would think that they were football authorities trying to settle whether the goal posts ought to be five yards or six yards behind the goal line, instead of men dealing with a question vital to our existence as an orderly, law-abiding nation. Meanwhile the situation goes from bad to worse, until presently we may be threatened with vigilante law and wholesale community executions without trial. . . . The lawyers themselves must take action, even if only in self-defense."—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



# CAN THEY COMPEL VACCINATION?

The Truth-Teller a few days ago received a letter from a mother who was trying to keep her children healthy. The Board of Health in the city in which she lived had the "vaccine bug" and wishing to reap the benefit of a "vaccination orgy" had ordered a general vaccination. As the school board was a bunch of "yes" men they obtained an order to protect the children by polluting the little bodies with rotten pus taken from sores on a sick cow. This being the allopathic idea of health the children were not allowed admission to the schools unless they could show they had submitted to a violation of God's law.

The mother appealed to the editor of the Truth Teller to tell her how she could keep these "representatives of the devil" from poisoning her children. We referred to our map and found that there was no compulsory vaccination law in her state and so informed her.

For the benefit of our readers who are "up against" this dollars for doctors campaign, we quote from the pen of Harry Weinberger, a New York lawyer who has gone into the matter thoroughly. The article was published in The Open Door.

Lawyers do not know the law—at best, they know only where to find it. Lawyers are under the impression that the board of health, under the so-called police power, has the right to vaccinate even against your wishes.

When the doctor of the board of health comes to your house, with his big protecting policeman, to vaccinate you and your family, what are your rights under the law? Of course, if you are in favor of vaccination, you let him vaccinate. But assuming that from your study, reading, and observation you have come to the conclusion that you do not want to be vaccinated, and do not want your family vaccinated, because it does not protect against smallpox and because every time one is vaccinated he assumes the risk of tetanus (lockjaw), syphilis, cancer, or other diseases, and even death—for the reason that all vaccine virus contains bacterial taint, and furthermore, when anything is put directly into the blood system, no one can tell what the result may be—what you should do, and what may you do?

Blackstone in his "Commentaries" said: "No laws are binding on the human subject which assault the body or violate the conscience. The right of personal security consists in a person's legal and uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, his limbs, and his reputation. Both the life and the limbs of a human subject are of such high value in the estimation of the law that it pardons even homicide if committed in defense of them or in order to preserve them."

New York State is typical of practically all the states of the Union in reference to vaccination. The only law in New York on the statute books in reference to vaccination is that in order to go to school, a child must be vaccinated. Boards of health may have rules about vaccination in epidemics and at other times, but they are only rules without the force of law.

In the case of Smith versus Health Commissioner Emery, the question of compulsory vaccination in New York was given its death-blow. Smith had been quarantined because he refused to allow himself to be vaccinated. He applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, setting forth that he was imprisoned and restrained of his liberty, at his house in the said city of Brooklyn, by the direction and order of the commissioner of health; that he had not been exposed to no contagion and was not afflicted with any contagious disease.

The commissioner in his answer stated that for several months smallpox had been epidemic in the city; that as he was informed and believed before ordering Smith to be detained in quarantine, he (Smith) was engaged in the prosecution of the express delivery business in said city, and in its worst-infected districts; that the business includes the carrying of

household furniture and other articles which may come from infected centers and be infected with the germ of smallpox; that Smith was exposed generally to such contagion, and it was of special importance that he should be vaccinated at once and that he was detained in quarantine because of his refusal to be vaccinated.

The court held that, though every local board of health is required to guard against the introduction of contagious and infectious disease, and to require the isolation of all persons infected with and exposed to such disease, yet to justify such violation, the fact must exist that the persons are infected with the contagious disease or have been exposed to it. No authority is given by said laws to said health commissioner to quarantine any person simply because he refuses to be vaccinated, and to continue him in quarantine until he consents to such vaccination.

The court held that, though Smith went through the districts where smallpox was, that could not be considered exposure, and the fear that he might carry infected articles was not enough; further, that there was no right of compelling anyone to be vaccinated.

One case in the Supreme Court of New York held that vaccination against your wishes is an assault—in other words, in the same category with the use of brass knuckles and the sling-shot.

The Thorpe case has a good many interesting features to anti-vaccinationists. Herbert A. Thorpe, of Princess Bay, Staten Island, sent his two children to school with a letter, in part as follows: "I am sending you my two children, both in perfect health, for schooling. Children have been vaccinated without the parents' consent and often without their knowledge. My children must not be vaccinated, and I will shoot dead any man who vaccinates them. As you are the principal, I will also hold you responsible." Needless to say, inasmuch as the children were not vaccinated, they were sent home.

Later the board of education, upon making inquiry of Thorpe, learned he was not giving his children the exact education required by law, nor the exact amount of time—in fact, a good deal less. The board thereupon requested him to have the children vaccinated, and that he would be allowed then to send them to school. Upon Thorpe refusing, he was served with a summons from the police court, under the compulsory-education law.

The following argument was made before the court: "All children are healthy or unhealthy—both sides can agree on that. If the court and the board of education claim that the Thorpe children are healthy, though unvaccinated, then Thorpe complied with the law by sending healthy children to school in the first place, and the board of education was at fault in not taking them. But if the court and the board of education say that the Thorpe children are unhealthy, because unvaccinated, then Thorpe did not comply with the law, because the law distinctly says that children in proper physical condition must be sent to school." The court and the board of education were asked to take either horn of the dilemma. Thorpe was dismissed, and the board of education woefully failed. However, in the case of People versus Hagbard Ekerold, the Court of Appeals in New York held that the parent whose child is refused admission to the public school because unvaccinated must provide instruction equal to that required by the law, because he is guilty of violating the compulsory-education law, even though the reason for the refusal is the non-vaccination of the child; but the court did not hold that vaccination could be compelled.

Many pro-vaccinists contend that the courts have upheld vaccination; and yet, when we examine the records, what do we find? In the Viemeister case, decided by the New York Court of Appeals, and which is the leading case in the United States, and typical of almost all of the

cases which have got into the courts, and in which the pro-vaccinationists claim victory, we find that Viemeister asked that the board of education be compelled by mandamus to take his child into school, even though unvaccinated. The court held that public education, even though guaranteed in the constitution of the State of New York, was only a privilege and not a right, and that, therefore, the state had a right to prescribe rules for the admission of children into schools.

Without quibbling as to whether the court was correct in deciding that education was a privilege and not a right, and without going into the question of whether there really is any difference between the two, the court yet refuses to pass on vaccination, except that it is a rule that the state can pass, the majority of the people believing in it, and with which you must therefore comply before your children can go to school. Judge Woodward of the Appellate Division, in the same case said: "It may be conceded that the legislature has no constitutional right to compel any person to submit to vaccination."

The United States Supreme Court, in Jacobson versus Massachusetts, held: That where there was an epidemic of smallpox and the law prescribed that everyone should be vaccinated, and anyone who refused should be fined five dollars, that did not infringe upon the constitutional rights of the individual. The court also seemed to hold that a state could pass a law that everyone should be vaccinated. Yet, that not being the real issue before the court, it is only obiter dictum. And, furthermore, the decision is not final, because it is not decided according to principle. It stands with the Dred Scott decision—involving the slavery of the black man—and which would not stay settled because it was not settled right.

If any state passed a law compelling vaccination, and you resisted, I believe the United States Supreme Court would protect you, and declare the law unconstitutional.

It must be noted in the Jacobson case that there was an epidemic, and the penalty for refusing to be vaccinated was a five-dollar fine—a sort of bribe to be vaccinated. The court may also have been influenced by the fact that the Massachusetts law was like the old English compulsory-vaccination law, where, if you refused to be vaccinated, you were fined. In England today, if you file a certificate that you have conscientious objections against vaccination, you and your family are free from the fine and your children can remain unvaccinated. So, lo and behold! the great victories of the pro-vaccinationists vanish.

Vaccination stands today in the position of any medical operation, and requires the consent of the person to be operated upon, and in the case of the infant requires the consent of the parents. No medical prescription, even though written into law, at the request of the politico-medicos, can be really enforced. They may attempt to bulldoze by fines in some states—bribe by public school education for children in others—but you can apply your reason to the question of vaccination and decide for yourself whether you want to be vaccinated or not.

I believe that even soldiers and sailors have the right, even though under military law, to refuse to be vaccinated or to have anti-typhoid vaccine injected into their system. This question, however, has never been decided in this country.

In the words of Alfred Russel Wallace, the great scientist: "Vaccination is a delusion—its penal enforcement a crime."

—From The Truth Teller.

## WALL STREET SCORES AGAIN

After all the shocking facts that have been brought out about the Chase National Bank's dealings with Cuba, which cost American investors a cool \$80,000,000, it will not be reassuring to Americans to find that one of the main figures in those deals is now in a position of high trust in the present administration at Washington.

This man is James Bruce, present "financial adviser" to the Home Loan Bank Board.

The disclosure is the more astonishing because every home-owner knows that the operations of the Home Loan Bank Board have been the biggest flop of the present administration.

This James Bruce was a vice-president of the Chase bank at the time the bank was tapping the American public for \$80,000,000 for its puppet government in Cuba.

Bruce is the man who wrote a letter on February 23, 1931, to another Chase vice-president, revealing that the Chase puppet president, Machado, had taken \$9,000,000 out of the nation's pension fund of \$12,000,000 and diverted it to other purposes, yet did nothing to stop Machado from continuing to throw away the money of trusting American investors.

He is the man who confidentially told his bank colleagues that Machado was juggling the affairs of his government so that it could show a balance on the third of each month, and be stone broke the other 29 or 30 days, yet did not life a finger to protect the American customers of his bank from this sort of chicanery.

All this took place during the administration of President Hoover. When President Roosevelt came into office, Mr. Bruce was called upon to leave his job with the Chase bank, where he had watched the nicking of American investors for \$80,000,000, and preside as "financial adviser" over the fate of millions of

Mr. Bruce may thus be added to the American home owners.

growing list of Wall Street's white-haired boys among the high officials of the New Deal—a list which already includes Mr. Norman Davis of the Morgan preferred list, Bernard Baruch, the "Assistant President" from Wall Street, Secretary William Woodin from the board of directors of the Rockefellers' Chase bank, General Hugh Johnson from Bernard Baruch's staff, and others too numerous to mention. —American Progress.

### HE WHO ENTERS THE COURTS OF HEAVEN

We are marching on to glory,  
Open wide the pearly gates  
Jesus Christ our dear redeemer  
Stands and beckons while he waits.  
He has fought a mighty battle  
Up on high his banners wave  
He has conquered death, and Satan  
And left behind the open grave.

Open wide the Courts of Heaven  
Cast aside the bloody sword  
Jesus Christ has won the battle  
He's our Master, and our Lord.  
They who carry the cross for Jesus  
He'll forgive them of their sin  
They shall enter the Courts of Heaven  
And abide with him therein.

White robed angels, crowns of glory,  
Pearls, and diamonds in their hand  
Golden harps, sweet strains of music  
Angels gathered in a band.  
Golden streets with jewels glistening,  
Merry voices fill the air  
Little children gaily singing  
Peace and gladness every where.

By Nora Huffman,  
Fairfield, Iowa



# Trusts Are Endangering American Free Speech

Gobbling up independent radio stations just like other trusts "merge" with independent merchants, the Radio Trust of the United States is extending its power on every front and endangering free speech by its monopolistic tactics. Previous articles have told how General Electric, National Broadcasting Company, Radio Corporation of America and other big firms are linked together, all working to extend the radio monopoly on the North American continent as well as seeking to broaden their power to Central and South America. Financiers control radio in the United States and misuse their great power. A combination of dirty jokes, advertising balderdash and propaganda assails the ears of radio listeners. The Federal Radio Commission's part in extending the monopoly was also shown; how the Commission's large staff of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts co-operate to help the big chains and hinder the small independent station.

While the Trust has been getting all the Radio channels in sight, 210 independents have been crammed on six channels. Trust stations have more power, less interference and other advantage—all through arrangements of the Federal Radio Commission. The Radio pirates, having seized power in the United States and Canada tried to extend their monopoly to Mexico and other countries on this hemisphere but failed.

Apparently there is little hope for radio justice from the Federal Radio Commission, but some members of Congress and other proponents of free speech have suggested abolition of the Commission. The government spends hundreds of thousands each year to "regulate" radio and the Radio Trust doesn't pay a nickel for it. But National Broadcasting Company made \$25,395,959.34 and Columbia, \$11,621,421.31 in 1932.

One way to clear the ether would be to force chain stations to synchronize—all broadcast on the same wave length. The Trust's own representatives claimed synchronization experiments were successful back in 1930, but since then they have said little on the subject—if the plan were put through it would endanger their monopoly.

The National Association of Broadcasters, Inc., a mouthpiece of the radio chains in its proposed code submitted to the NRA admits its members numbering only 39.8 per cent of all radio stations control 81 per cent of the nation's radio business.

(Continued from last week)

By JAMES R. CONNOR,  
Editor of the Free Press

"We must dissent from the decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, upholding the Federal Radio Commission in its closing of the Rev. Bob Shuler's radio station and revocation of his operating license, on the ground that continuance of the Shuler programs was "not in the public interest." Undeniably the Rev. Mr. Shuler runs to the "sensational rather than the instructive" as the court pointed out, and mixes the expression of personal opinion with disagreeable religious and political controversy. He was not particularly useful on the air, but neither was he particularly harmful—not, half so potentially dangerous to cherished institutions as is a bureaucratic and judicial decision that he can be barred from public expression of views distasteful to the peo-

ple in power.

"With the Shuler views and his manner of voicing them, few newspapermen will sympathize, but many will question the wisdom and justice of closing the air to him on those grounds. They have been through the same mill too often themselves, suffering abuse from the bench, fines and imprisonment, as well as more subtle mistreatment from political sources, for opinions that differed from the prevailing thought. If the courts and Federal commissions are permitted to censor radio by suspension of facilities, the step to summary censorship of the press will be short and not too long delayed, Constitutional guarantees notwithstanding, for the "public policy" doctrine is illimitably broad.

"The need for legislative definition of radio's sphere as a communications medium becomes more pressing. In its absence, and with Rev. Mr. Shuler and his like providing the test, the old legal maxim that hard cases make bad law is likely to be proved again and distastefully."

#### Court Speed

This case was carried up to the United States Supreme Court which decided the issue in surprising speed when we remember that some cases take years for final adjudication in that high tribunal.

On February 16, 1933, the United States Supreme Court rejected the idea that broadcasting stands on the same legal basis as newspaper publishing as a means of expressing opinion when the high tribunal refused Rev. Shuler's request for a review of the manner in which his station was ordered off the air.

The court at that time denied a second petition filed on Shuler's behalf in the hope of obtaining a review of the decision of the Federal Radio Commission

denying the Los Angeles clergyman's application for a license renewal and of the order of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals upholding that decision. Less than a month before Shuler's initial petition for a high court hearing was rejected in similar fashion.

Although the Supreme Court made no comment on the issues involved in either ruling, the manner in which the case was disposed of was taken in legal circles as indicative that the tribunal feels the issue of "free speech" was not involved in the Shuler case, a basic contention upon which the rehearing plea was based. The celerity and finality with which the latest legal step was resisted suggested that the court gave the matter full attention when the issue first was presented.

#### "A Vague Phrase"

Unsuccessful in his first effort to obtain a high court review, Louis G. Caldwell, representing the Trinity Methodist Church, technical holder of the license under which Shuler broadcast, was supported in his second campaign by counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union which laid great emphasis on the "free speech" question.

Joint briefs in support of the final plea contained broad contentions that either the Federal Radio Act is unconstitutional or the Commission in interpreting that law violated guarantees of protection afforded in the first amendment to the Constitution. Caldwell had maintained the decision of the Court of Appeals denied to broadcasters rights of free expression which the Constitution accords to the press, while the Civil Liberties Union insisted that by twisting "the vague phrase"—"public interest, convenience, and necessity," the Radio Commission is performing acts of censorship.

The case arose from charges that Shuler was misapplying his broadcasting privileges, using the radio to conduct a blackmail and defamation campaign, and making untruthful and inflammatory statements in his "crusading" broadcasts. After extensive hearings, Chief Examiner Yost of the Commission recommended the license of Shuler's station be renewed, but the Commission rejected this report and denied the petition for renewal in November, 1931. A year later the Commission's action was sustained by the court of appeals and the case went to the Supreme court.

Throughout the controversy, Shuler constantly sought to inject the free speech issue into the dispute, but on each occasion he was overridden.

The result of the Shuler case was that the Radio Commission had one more precedent to give it power of censorship over free speech, certainly not the intention of the First Amendment to the Constitution.

That the big chains have a monopoly is an acknowledged fact by informed observers. But this is seldom spoken of in public. It is mentioned on occasion however. For instance we find the following in the syndicated column of Drew Pearson and Robert Allen printed in some newspapers recently:

"WASHINGTON, D. C. — A secret move is on foot to perpetuate the present monopoly which the big broadcasting companies have on choice wave lengths.

"It is being worked out behind closed doors by the so-called Roper radio committee. Appointed by the secretary of commerce originally to bring a new deal for radio, the committee actually is working to continue the old deal.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

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## CHINCH BUGS MENACE FOR COMING YEAR

With nearly all of the southern half of Iowa infested with chinch bugs—the tiny black insects which suck the life out of the grain crops—experts say that the chinch bug carryover this winter will probably be the largest since the outbreak in 1887, when about \$25,000,000 worth of grain was damaged by the pests.

One method of controlling the pest, is to seek out its grassy hiding place and burn it before thousands more pests are reproduced. Burning may be started any time during the winter, although the quicker it is started the better. The chief requirement is doing the job thoroughly.

Chinch bugs are now in the adult stage and are found in greater numbers in the bases of bunch or clump-forming grasses such as bluestem and wild prairie grass, although in areas where clump-forming grasses are not growing profusely, they may be found in other varieties of grasses, especially those protected by leaves.

Best results are obtained when the fire has had an opportunity to burn into the ground. The effectiveness of burning, will depend largely upon whether it is practiced generally by farmers and upon the thoroughness of the job.

Since birds are valuable aids in insect control, it is desirable to substitute artificial cover and protection for birds in the burned areas.

Every female chinch bug destroyed this winter means about 150 fewer bugs in the wheat, rye, oats and barley next spring, and 11,250 of the second generation bugs in the corn next summer.

## CORN LOANS CUT PRICES ON HOGS

The rapid rise in corn prices, created by government loans of 45 cents per bushel and partly by the gold-buying program of the President, has had an important effect upon the hog situation within the last month, according to Agricultural Economic Facts.

On Oct. 15, hog prices were high compared with corn prices. The corn-hog ratio for Iowa was 17.1 on this date. In other words, 100 pounds of live hog would buy 17.1 bushels of corn on local Iowa markets.

When the corn-hog ratio widens greatly over 14, Iowa farmers tend to feed more corn to hogs and to fatten hogs to heavier weights, since it is profitable to turn corn into pork. When the ratio contracts below 14, they tend to feed less corn and to breed fewer hogs, the circular points out.

The Iowa corn-hog ratio for Nov. 15 was estimated at about 12. This is a contraction of more than 5 points since a month before.

This change in the corn-hog ratio has resulted in a quick, heavy marketing surge by farmers, which, together with the confusion in the hog markets between commission men and packers, has still further lowered hog prices.

### BEER AS A TAX-LIFTER

Kansas is losing five million dollars a year in taxes on beer, say the wets. The wets estimate that 5 per cent of the money spent for beer is taken for revenue and taxes. If that is so, Kansas would have to spend \$100,000,000 a year for beer in order to collect five millions for taxes. Which does not seem a profitable transaction for Kansas.—Kansas Farmer.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

JOIN NOW



ACT TODAY

## One Way To Prevent Farm Foreclosures

Heartened by their success in stopping foreclosures through Larson Case court procedure, several farmers in southeastern South Dakota have gone a step further and have entered land which has already been foreclosed upon.

A Larson Case, so called for Mrs. Minnie Larson, who first started court proceedings to have her mortgage reduced, entered in any circuit court, can stop foreclosures in the entire district, it has been demonstrated. The farmers who sue for mortgage reduction demand that the principal of their mortgages, slapped on during 1927 and 1928, be reduced to 1933 levels. Such a case was won by an insurance company in 1921.

Loan agencies are afraid that the farmers may get a favorable decision and have preferred to stop foreclosure action entirely rather than risk court action. Now farmers whose land has already been foreclosed are taking advantage of their 1-year redemption period to enter the same sort of suit and are getting away with it.

## LOW HOG PRICES WORRY INDUSTRY

CHICAGO — Watching over the 6,000,000 pigs that were slaughtered in the AAA plan to raise hog prices, the pork industry, noting the current hog price is only 55 cents above the 1932 low, anxiously awaits the new year.

During the two months period since the pig slaughtering campaign of the government ended, the price of hogs reached a high of \$5.55 a hundredweight, equaling last year's best figures.

However, as that two-month period ended Dec. 1, the price had slumped in Chicago, the nation's largest market, to \$3.55 a hundredweight. The year's low, Jan. 2, was \$3.10.

Some interests oppose the processing tax which the government has levied on hogs, to obtain money for the pig slaughtering last fall and other costs of the price-raising campaign. They say competition from untaxed foods has made inroads on pork demand.

But proponents of the federal program contend that the effects of the slaughter of pigs and piggy sows, carried on from Aug. 23 to Oct. 1, will not be felt in the trade until after the first of the year. Normally, they say, the pigs and new fall crop would not be marketed until February or March.

The present tax is \$1 a hundredweight, with an unofficial return to the government for November, as estimated by statisticians here, of \$2,000,000. Under announced plans, the tax is to be increased to \$1.50 a hundredweight in January and to remain at that figure until November, 1935, to raise \$348,000,000. This amount has been estimated as the eventual cost of the price-raising program.

### BUTTER PRODUCTION

In the first 9 months of 1933, butter production in the United States exceeded the same period in 1932 by about 40 million pounds.

## DAIRY OUTLOOK NOT FAVORABLE

Dairying has enjoyed a favorable position as compared with other types of farming during the past few years, but indications point toward a much less favorable position during the next year, economists observe in the Iowa Agricultural Outlook Report for 1934, recently published.

Factors upon which they base this prediction are: 1. Unusually large stocks of dairy products on hand. 2. A lowered rate of consumption. 3. Increased total production. 4. Record numbers of cows being milked. 5. Low prices of meat animals that remove one incentive to dispose of low-producing cows.

Price-supporting measures by the government—marketing agreements and stabilization purchases—have helped the dairy price situation, the report states. The dairy industry, however, is faced with a continuation of low prices unless some adjustment between production and consumption is made during the coming year, the economists add.

Dairy prices have lagged behind other prices in previous recovery periods, and it seems that they are likely to repeat, the report says.

The number of cows on farms has increased each year since 1928. This increase has been accomplished by a decrease in production per cow. This probably means that farmers are carrying more poor cows along and are paying less attention to feed and care of the animals, in order to keep total income up—even at the sacrifice of profit—while prices have gone down.

### TOO MUCH PORK

Because there was too much pork, Uncle Sam bought millions of pigs, slaughtered them, made them into fertilizer, sent the fertilizer to the corn belt to increase the corn crop to feed more pigs.

## Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb. Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

### FARM STRIKERS

Minimum prices to be received by the farmer for his produce were part of the strike program announced by the North Dakota Farmers Holiday Assn. He is to get \$1.25 for a bushel of wheat, 50c for barley, 80c for rye, 40c for oats, 75c for corn; 8c lb. for live hogs, 9c for beef, 20c for chickens, 16c for ducks, 25c for turkeys, 16c for geese, 10c for top lamb; eggs 31c dozen, bulk milk \$2.40 per 100 lbs., bottled milk 10c quart retail, cream 36c lb.

"We hereby repudiate the NRA as it has worked so far," reads the announcement of the association's executive committee. "The blue eagle is a symbol of slavery for the farmer and there is nothing left for us to do than fight it. This strike will continue until we receive the cost of production for our products."

### AGRICULTURE GETS LITTLE (Illinois Farmer)

An important issue is taking shape at Washington which no one seems willing to face squarely. That is the issue of fairness between agriculture and labor. So far labor is getting much; agriculture is getting little. Unless this issue is met and settled fairly the entire recovery program may be wrecked.

## EICHER FIGHTS DIRECT BUYING

WASHINGTON, Ia. — Congressman Edward C. Eicher, first district, has wired to President Franklin Roosevelt and Dr. A. G. Black, corn and hog administrator, department of agriculture, urging them to use power to curb direct packer buying. Eicher had previously written Black telling him that the packers in their direct buying operations permitted no territorial conflicts among themselves and the farmers who sell directly are compelled to accept a price that is uninfluenced by competition.

The telegram said: "Urge immediate exercise direct packer buying and compel resort by all purchasers to competitive central market. If this does not strengthen market hog prices must be pegged for our farmers are bleeding white."

Another section of his letter was: "The directly bought hogs, often being the best quality out of the ready-for-market stuff, can always be made sufficient in quantity by the packers so that they need not buy in the central market except at their own price, and at the same time the central market loses the strengthening influence of having the best quality hogs sold in open competition."

### POULTRY PRICES MAY GO LOWER

Late maturity of pullets this year indicates that poultry production—which has been somewhat smaller than last year so far this fall—will increase within the next month or so. This will probably bring a recession of prices later in the year.

This prediction for the poultry industry is made by the Iowa Agricultural Outlook.

Improvement in prices of chickens above normal seasonal trends seems improbable because of heavy stocks of chickens and a crop of turkeys almost as large as last year.

# COST OF PRODUCTION

for farm products will not be accomplished without organization. Join the U.F.F.A., which advocates justice for every American farmer! Dues \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this fee.

## JOIN THE FIGHT FOR FARMERS' RIGHTS

## UNITED FARM FEDERATION OF AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.,  
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.,  
Secretary



# LETTERS FROM READERS

## LAWS OF JUNGLE GUIDE FINANCIERS

Dear Editor:

Never in our history has there been such social contrasts between regal power and rags, between wealth and poverty, as today. Our Egyptian night continues into the fifth year.

At the bottom of our so-called social "system" are the unemployed millions and the wretched farmers. According to the October report of the A. F. of L. there are 10,076,000 jobless workers, an increase of 11,000 since the previous report.

Those who are in the hell below should gaze at the heaven at the top. There are gathered the masters of capital and finance. There is a struggle between well-dressed and well-fed gentlemen. What is it all about?

There is William Fox, a former movie magnate. Banker Wiggin is there with other big-wigs of the capitalist world. Fox is loaded with vast properties and the other gentlemen close in on him. They want his film and theatre holdings. He wants to hold on to them.

Fox becomes frightened. He believes that the silk hats closing in on him are engaged in a conspiracy to rob him. A titanic struggle follows. When it is over, the silk hats have control over much that Fox had controlled. Fox runs to a Senate banking committee and tells his story. It is denied and he affirms it. One thing stands out. Fox no longer controls what he once controlled. The silk hats have it.

Were the big-wigs bandits? No. They were and still are gentlemen who know their onions. There are ways of slugging and slitting a throat without imitating the gangster who sinks in the shadows for a victim. Within a short time after that struggle the gentlemen cleared a net \$4,000,000 and Fox declares that \$15,000,000 had disappeared from his corporation since he was squeezed out by these banker footpads!

Are we sorry over this transaction? We are not, but if the millions of wretched workers down in the hole could understand the significance of that struggle between Fox and the wolves, they would make short shift of the "system" that makes it possible. Where did the immense stake which Fox lost and the bankers won come from?

Not out of the azure blue. Had Fox and his enemies lived a thousand years, they could not have produced the enormous values that exchanged hands in that titanic struggle. They would have received wages to produce those values and those wages would not have equalled the value of this plunder.

Out of the brain and brawn of the laboring masses there in the pit below came the values that were taken from Fox in that struggle. Fox himself did not create what he lost. He rose out of the pit over the backs of the workers and became an exploiter of labor. He accumulated millions out of the labor power of rural and urban labor.

Fox got into a jam. He needed money. The bankers had it and they would not extend the credits that were necessary to him. He was blackjacked, control was wrested from him, and the gentlemen got away with the loot. In the upper range of capitalism, where that struggle took place, the law of the jungle still rules. The oligarchs devour each other. When one is stripped of his valuables, he runs whimpering for sympathy. He wants to be restored to the place in the jungle which he once occupied.

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

But both the sluggers and the slugged live off the labor of the millions down there in the social pit. Whether one of the gentry is slugged and tossed to a lower level in the robber burg of capitalism is no concern of ours. They fight over what we produce; our fight is to end their power to take it. However much they make take from each other, what we make will remain in the social pit to live a life of uncertainty and privation.

While the silk hat rulers of our life quarrel and fight, the government tosses us rations to keep us alive. So many of us have become homeless wanderers because the silk hats have no place for us in their industries that hundreds of thousands are tramping aimlessly about the country. Men and women, boys and girls, live the life of gypsies. Our labor power is a drug in the market. There is no demand for it.

A Working Man,  
Muscatine, Iowa

### FARMER MEDICINE

Dear Editor:

When you read about the corn and hog plan, have attended meetings listened to questions and heard discussions among farmers, at a glance you can see some will greatly profit by it. On others it would work a hardship either on hogs or on corn acreage. If it does not suit a person he can stay out. It looks like the contracts should be made a little more flexible for the man who farms 80 acres or under. Some small farms only raise a few hogs and should they reduce 25 per cent they would only have a few hogs. Some have a small acreage of corn on a small farm. Should they reduce 20 per cent only leaves them a few acres, not enough for their own use.

It is not going to work so good for the man who raised a lot of hogs on small corn acreage, or a lot of corn acreage and not so many hogs.

It seems best suited to the man who balanced his corn acreage and hogs to suit his own farm, so he didn't have to buy any corn and hogs. He can reduce equally on both with benefit to himself. But as far down and in debt as many farmers are now they will have to grasp at anything to save themselves from having their property taken away from them.

In setting up the township board of corn and hog plan the greatest care should be taken in selecting good honest men. DO NOT PUT TOO MANY FARM BUREAU MEN ON. That will prevent a lot of persons from signing up who otherwise would. In the first place it comes out as a government plan. But it works out through the county agent plan, whereby a lot of persons feel it is going to prefer the Bureau members before anybody else. Those on the board should be of all farm organizations and those who belong to none. That gives the average farmer more confidence. But there will always be some trouble and dishonest persons. It will happen no matter how safely things are planned.

No doubt the plan is laid down for the average farmer to benefit by, but for those who do not take

advantage of it, if they have to have help of one kind or other, it is going to be hard. Quit farming or take your medicine as you like it. Doesn't it look that way?

Hattie Kroeger,  
Wilton, Iowa

### MORE ON MILK PRICES

Dear Editor:

Certain clauses in some milk marketing agreement are nothing else but clever little tricks on the part of large dairies to keep the small fellows out of business.

The sliding scale of milk prices effects this purpose very nicely. It provides that milk of certain per cent butterfat should sell at 12 to 18 cents per quart; while the so-called "common" milk such as peddled by large dairies is to sell from 9 to 10 cents per quart.

There are many small dairymen who serve their neighborhood by selling high grade milk; yet these men have no means to test their milk daily, they have no artesian wells on their property, they have no cream separators or other equipment to keep the grade of their milk down to the point where they can compete with big dairies.

Some of them own only two or three cows but they make an honest living and perform useful service to the community they serve, and they cannot sell milk at premium prices in communities where two-thirds of the people are out of work or employed on part time for small wages.

I know of instances where these men carry their less fortunate neighbors on the books for months; where large dairies discontinue their services if the last week's milk bill is not paid.

In Des Moines city itself and I believe in all the larger cities, where there is market for higher grade milk at premium prices the large dairies have this business safely sewed up by city ordinance requiring high license fees, special trucks and other requirements which are beyond the financial ability and sound business practice for the small men to comply with.

I do not believe it is a purpose and intent of the government to help the large dairies to prevent these men from making their own living and serving their community with high grade milk at prices within the reach of common people, yet the effect of the milk marketing agreement if enforced in its present form would serve to accomplish exactly that purpose.

I agree that minimum price for milk is beneficial to the industry but the grade of milk above the minimum should be left to competitive selling and should not be required to be sold at higher prices unless it is especially ad-

## DOCTOR ARRESTED FOLLOWING DEATH OF GIRL PATIENT

ELKADER, Ia. — Dr. E. D. Russell of Waukon, this week was taken to the Clayton county jail at Elkader on a charge of second degree murder following his arrest Saturday at McGregor. The physician was lodged in jail in lieu of a \$5,000 bond.

A second degree murder indictment was returned by the Clayton county grand jury in district court last week against Dr. Russell in connection with the death of Miss Gladys Henry at a McGregor hospital. A bench warrant for his arrest was issued Thursday but the physician was not found until Saturday when he returned from Fort Dodge to the hospital to inquire about his patient.

vertised as such.

At any rate the small producers who do not exceed, say, 25 gallons of milk per day, should be exempt from that regulation.

Milk User,  
Des Moines, Ia.

### TOO MUCH MONEY

Dear Editor:

Far-sighted farmers and laborers who have been crushed are joining the farmer-labor movement because they know they are doomed by the present economic system.

In 1929 we produced 90 billions of new wealth. Labor and the producer received for its share 50 billions, with 40 billions into the hands of the owners of production and distribution.

Is it any wonder we are almost completely engulfed in industrial feudalism?

Fair Deal,  
Altoona, Ia.

### INDECENT MOVIES

Dear Editor:

It is time something was done to clean up the motion pictures. From every billboard and show card indecent pictures are flaunted in our faces. One could imagine we are living in pagan Rome or godless Russia.

Are we to allow our children to be educated to admire gangsters and harlots?

We pay until it hurts to support our churches and schools and then allow the screen, the greatest educator of all, undo the work

## POLITICAL BOSS GETS JAIL TERM

CHESTER, Pa. — A heavy blow was dealt the "Old Guard" Republican machine last week, when Federal Judge George A. Welsh sentenced State Senator John J. McClure and 90 of his henchmen to the penitentiary after conviction on charges of wholesale bribery and corruption. McClure drew an 18 months' term and a \$10,000 fine.

McClure is a member of the inner council of the "Old Guard." In the state legislature he has obeyed the public utilities and fought all progressive and labor legislation.

So faithfully had McClure looked after Big Business that it "okayed" him as the Republican gubernatorial nominee next year.

### Millions of Graft

The trial which resulted in the elimination of McClure and his motley following of bootleggers, grafters, procurers, white-slavers, fixers and gangsters, was one of the most spectacular in the state's history. It was shown that the McClure machine collected millions of dollars from law violators.

The evidence was so overwhelming that McClure and other defendants refused to take the stand. Special Assistant U. S. Attorney General Chet A. Keyes, brought in from Missouri to handle the prosecution, declared the defendants "remained silent because they knew if they opened their mouths they would hang themselves."

### Couldn't Save Crooks

Powerful influences turned heaven and earth to save McClure and his lieutenants.

Judge Welsh confirmed this in a public statement in which he said Keyes was compelled to "wage a tremendous battle with mighty forces arrayed on the side of law-breaking." Welsh congratulated the jurors for having "renewed the confidence of righteous people everywhere in the ability of justice to rise triumphant above the greed of men who trample the laws in the dust for their own enrichment."

of the churches and schools and teach our children that crime and licentiousness are the only things worth while.

Memory tests prove that a 7 or 8 year old child, after six weeks, remembers 91 per cent of what he sees in pictures. There are 11,242,000 children under 14 who attend the movies weekly.

The time is ripe for all decent citizens to not only boycott every theater where demoralizing films are shown but to enter a protest to the manager and every editor who advertises such shows.

Children's Friend,  
Des Moines

## LOAN SHARK BILL MAY GET ACTION

DES MOINES — Although Iowa's loan shark lobbyists are endeavoring by every means to prevent consideration of the special session to any proposals reducing interest rates on small loans, Senator Lafe Hill, veteran fighter against usury, is also battling to bring the matter before the general assembly.

Profiting by his experiences in former legislatures when his plans for a vote were frustrated, Hill has demanded that his present bill be called from committee for action. Last session, the legislators in the senate were denied a vote on his measure by action of the sifting committee which failed to report it out after the bill had been passed by the house.

Hill's measure, originally calling for a flat one and one-half per cent rate, has been amended by the author to provide a 2½ per cent rate on loans of more than \$150 and 3 per cent on loans under this figure.

Under present statutes, the monthly interest rate on all loans of \$300 and under is 3½ per cent or 42 per cent a year.

Commenting on the bill, which also would require of small loan companies a detailed report on every loan, Hill said:

"The claim of the small loan companies that loans on smaller sums of money are not profitable has not been borne out in my investigations of this matter. I have studied a number of loan contracts which are partly paid and in each of these the amount paid in interest has been far in excess of the amount credited to the principal."

As an example of this situation Hill cited a loan for \$80 which had been running about a year and one-half. About \$20 had been paid on the principal in that time and \$30 in interest.

He pointed out that in the course of time required to pay this loan at the rate it had been accomplished that far, the debtor would have paid about \$120 in interest in addition to the original \$80 required to retire the principal.

Hill's measure also would place all lenders under a state licensing plan by means of which violators could be summarily punished by canceling their right to do business.

## BANKERS GET OFF WITH \$250 FINES

WAVERLY, Ia. — S. A. Munger, former partner in the Bank of Sumner, has been fined \$250 and costs on a plea of guilty to a charge of accepting deposits while the bank was insolvent.

F. J. Willharm, Munger's partner recently entered a guilty plea to the same charge, receiving the same sentence.



# 'CASUAL CANDY' YEARLY COSTS \$40 MILLION

By Jesse Mercer Gehman, N.D., D.N.Ph.

In Nature's Path Magazine Satisfying the casual sweet tooth of the United States costs almost as much as the new George Washington Bridge.

It costs twice as much as one of Uncle Sam's new modern battle-ships; and four times as much as the new Post Office Building in Washington.

Forty million dollars is a lot of money. . . . Forty million dollars was our "Casual Candy Bill" last year. . . . And the bill is paid in full. If you don't believe it ask Uncle Sam.

Casual candy bill means well have you ever, on your way to a train, or while waiting on a car, or perhaps when you bought your favorite newspaper bought a nickel bar of Baby Ruth, O'Sally, or Bit O'Scotch to nibble on? That's what is termed a casual candy purchase.

There were eight hundred million. . . let's put it in round figures. . . 800,000,000. . . nickels, or eight "jits" spent by every man, woman and child in the U. S. last year for nickel candy bars. And that is something in a country where depression has been the wall, and nickels have been conspicuous by their absence.

What must our permanent, constant or shall we say intimate, candy bill be? Unbelievable we assure you.

Forty million dollars for what? . . . Forty million dollars thrown away for the most part. . . wasted. . . spent for something we do not need; for something which at best is none too good for us.

These 800,000,000 five-cent candy bars consumed in 1931 were not eaten as necessary food, as a part of a meal, but as tid-bits, or knick-knacks indulged for the want of something better to do.

Eating candy is sometimes forgivable when it is used as dessert; but the excessive use of candy as these figures indicate is outrageous. . . outrageous to our good sense, our National pocket-book and outrageous to our composite National health.

The use of too much sweets is condemned by every physician of every school. Sugar disease, diabetes mellitus frequently results from irrational eating of sweets.

Forty million dollars spent casually for sweets is irrational. If it doesn't stop we will have a national epidemic of diabetes.

Forgetting diabetes for the moment think of the havoc this casual indulgence of sweets, usually between meals, wreaks on the digestion of the consumers.

Foods eaten between meals, especially unnatural sweets stimulates the glands secreting the various digestive juices to action at a time when they should be at rest.

When meal time comes hunger is absent because of the casual nibble of sweets or the habitual use of same hence the glands act less rapidly; their secretion is weaker, and all along the digestive apparatus the processes are slowed down.

After a little while of this sort of thing indigestion pays you a casual visit. The attacks become more frequent, and eventually you become a member of that vast army of sufferers who do not seem to realize what is wrong except that they have a weak stomach.

Perhaps you escape this, but you suffer headaches, your sleep is restless and you get up in the morning with that rough coppery taste. . . but you have not yet realized that your digestion is to blame and that the casual candy purchase does not pay the consumer.



## SOME MEDICAL POLITICIANS

Benefits of Christian Science as a method of healing, operations of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the general plight of doctors were under the scrutiny Thursday before the state senate committee on education and labor in a real old-fashioned legislative field day. Several bills changing the rules governing medical practitioners were being considered and it developed that these measures were sponsored by Dr. J. J. McGovern, Milwaukee. The most important one—a bill cutting state aid to indigent patients treated at the Wisconsin General hospital—was postponed for two weeks.

The first bill was aimed at itinerant practitioners who, Dr. McGovern said, come to the state chiefly from Illinois and do "as they darn please." They are "glib with tongue and unscrupulous with fingers," he charged.

The next one proposed an attack on contract medicine; that is, plans such as are followed by retained to take care of the members. Dr. McGovern wanted the medical societies to arrange for the work and he charged that the plan now in operation is a "racket."

W. T. J. Doyle, Fond du Lac chiropractor and state president of the Eagles; Victor Manhardt, representing the Milwaukee aerie; E. H. Olson, Milwaukee, secretary of the Employers' Mutual Benefit assn.; Ben Bull, Madison attorney representing the same association; and Walter D. Corrigan, representing the Wisconsin Osteopathic assn., appeared against the bill.

McGovern charged that some of the doctors hired by the Eagles do not take care of their patients, and demanded to know what right a "social organization had to mix in medicine." He said the Eagles used their plan to get members.

Doyle answered by charging that medical men did not examine the spines of people until the chiropractors entered the field and he said he had as much authority for his statement as McGovern had for his.

McGovern said he wasn't making expenses practicing medicine. Doyle said he was practicing chiropractic and suggested McGovern lower his prices.

"I have some wonderful friends in the medical profession, some of whom give me a scrip occasionally," Doyle said. "If I ever need an operation I'll go to Dr. McGovern and I hope if he gets a lame back he'll come to me."

The next bill favored by Dr. McGovern would stop the operations of Christian Science healers. This was also approved by Dr. F. E. Drew, Milwaukee. Sen. Ben Gettelman, Milwaukee, a member of the committee, raised a question about medical men and Christian Science practitioners.

"I broke my pelvis and was in a cast for several weeks," he said. "I had two doctors. I asked one if I could drink whiskey and he said

yes. The other said I couldn't because whiskey made the bones brittle. I fired both of them and got a Christian Science woman and she cured me right away."

Dr. Drew said whiskey had nothing to do with the Gettelman case—X-ray having solved it. Dr. McGovern declared Coolidge and Walsh would still be alive if doctors had had a chance to examine them.

George E. Ballhorn, Milwaukee, representing the publicity committee of the state Christian Science organization, pointed out that the bill struck at constitutional guarantees. He said it would prevent rabbis, priests and ministers from accepting gratuities when giving spiritual consolation.

Dr. McGovern then advocated a bill which would make all members of the state board of medical examiners bona fide medical men. This was opposed by the osteopaths. — Wisconsin State Journal March 3.

Dr. McGovern in saying Coolidge would still be alive if doctors had examined him is either ignorant of facts or just a prevaricator. Mr. Coolidge, according to his secretary had just had his periodical medical examination a

few days before his death.

These doctors care nothing for truth. They use their medical diplomas to bluff the uninformed layman. Watch a rat when he is cornered! — From The Progressive.

## IN CASE OF HEADACHE

A headache may mean that food, excessive in quantity or variety, faulty in selection or taken at an unfavorable time, has fermented in the intestines, and that the products of this putrefaction, absorbed into the blood (auto-intoxication), have so deranged the great abdominal sympathetic nervous system that the nerves controlling the blood supplied to the head have allowed too much blood to be sent to and to remain in that member. Or a headache may mean that, owing to worry or other unhygienic mental habits, the muscles of the general system are kept tensed; that, owing to the rigidity of the muscles in the neck, the blood cannot escape freely from the head. Or a headache may be caused by eye strain, the eye strain in its turn being the result of nervous derangement due to auto-intoxication. Or, lastly, the headache may be "neuralgic," which simply means that certain structures surrounding the nerve fibre are suffering from lack of nourishment.

## REMOVING THE WRONG EYE

In the Plain Talk Magazine we read: "In a large New York hos-

pital a man was put under ether for the purpose of removing a 'dead' eye and replacing it with a glass optic. The surgeons in charge removed the wrong eye, but the patient has never been able to do anything about it because of the cloak of secrecy enjoined by the American Medical Association. Instead of being blind in only one eye, this man, if he hasn't committed suicide or died since, is now totally blind, a burden to himself and family, all because of inexcusable bungling by doctors who knew they were protected if they made such a mistake."—From Golden Age.

Italian airplane builders are testing their motors at an elevation of 10,000 feet in the Alps to determine their performance in rarefied air.

## WHY BE SICK?

## WHY GROW OLD?

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## GROCCERS' CODE SECOND WORST FROM STANDPOINT OF LABOR

WASHINGTON — Codes covering labor provisions only for the wholesale and retail food and grocery trade were approved last week by President Roosevelt.

Their only claim to distinction is that with one exception—hotels—they call for longer hours and lower wages than have been obtained by any other group of employers.

Minimum wages range from \$10 a week in towns under 25,000 population up to \$14.50 in cities of over 500,000. A dollar can be knocked off these rates in Southern territory.

No employee shall be asked to work more than 48 hours a week, nor more than 10 hours in any day. However, there are so many exceptions that this regulation is practically meaningless.

Maintenance and outside service employees can be worked 54 hours a week, and all employees may be kept on the job 56 hours a week during Christmas, inventory and other "peak times."

The code division and consumers' council of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are still deadlocked over codes of fair competition for the \$11,000,000,000 food industry.

Manufacturers and distributors of food and grocery products are holding out for price-fixing provisions which representatives of the Consumers' Council say are "vicious and indefensible."

Wholesale demand a clause forbidding manufacturers to sell directly to retailers or large consumers, except at prices higher than are charged wholesalers. Chain stores, hotels and other large buyers are fighting this provision tooth and nail, and they are getting the backing of the Consumers' Council. — From Labor.

### THE WORST CODE

If the Sidelighter were to pick out the worst code adopted since the NRA started he would have no hesitation in choosing the one approved this week for the hotel industry. In his opinion, the only good thing about the code is President Roosevelt's stipulation that a public hearing must be held within the next 90 days "to determine the adequacy of the prescribed minimum wages."

The code permits a 54-hour week, except in "peak periods"—when 60 hours a week and 11 hours a day may be worked. It provides for wages as low as 15 cents an hour. And authorizes employers to deduct 25 cents a meal where employees "eat in" and \$2.50 a week where they "sleep in." — From Labor.

## WHY WAS CHICAGO EPIDEMIC NEWS SUPPRESSED WHILE FAIR WAS ON?

Although most daily newspapers are overlooking the fact that earlier publicity regarding Chicago's amebic dysentery epidemic might have saved several lives (even if it did not cut fair attendance and hotel business) some magazines are pointing out the news was suppressed until the fair was almost over.

Time, the weekly magazine in its issue of November 20 stated:

Had the U. S. been informed two months ago that Chicago was suffering an outbreak of amebic dysentery, a good many people might have stayed away from the city, with consequent loss to its fair, hotels and restaurants. Not until last week, when the city's Congress and Auditorium hotels broke the story of canceling scheduled banquets, did the situation become public. By that time the fair was ready to close, the epidemic under control.

Also by that time more than 100,000 summer visitors who had been exposed to the disease were scattered throughout the land. Thirty-four of them, in 26 cities, as well as 79 persons still in Chicago, were known to have contracted the disease. Sixteen victims were dead. The U. S. Public Health Service warned all U. S. health officers to be on watch for outbreaks of the disease in their communities.

Amebic dysentery is a disease of uncleanness. Occurring primarily in the tropics, it is common in the U. S. South, has become a growing menace to the North during the past decade. It is caused by amebae—one-celled parasites—in the intestinal canal. The parasites enter the canal through the mouth, in food or drink. Some of them leave in intestinal discharges. In the U. S., with its well-guarded water and sewage systems, the parasites are spread chiefly by infected food handlers who fail to wash their hands thoroughly. As with typhoid bacilli, the parasites may be carried by humans who do not suffer from the disease.

Chicago ordinarily has one or two cases of amebic dysentery a month. Last August the number jumped to 15. The first two cases were traced to the big, popular Congress Hotel on South Michi-

gan Boulevard. Examination of 364 of its food handlers revealed 15 active cases, 11 carriers. One of them was the Assyrian cook thought to have been the source of Chicago's last outbreak of the disease, in 1927. Infected employees were also discovered at the nearby Auditorium Hotel, and two restaurants.

Amebic dysentery's symptoms—severe abdominal pain, acute diarrhea, heavy discharge of mucus and blood—do not appear until 18 to 90 days after infection. To Alfred Emanuel Smith, James Aloysius Farley and some 18,000 other persons who had stayed at one of the infested hotels during the summer, Chicago's Board of Health dispatched guarded inquiries about their health. Those who reported illness were urged to consult physicians. Most cases of amebic dysentery can be cured if treated early. But U. S. physicians, unacquainted with it, often diagnose it as ulcerated colitis, peritonitis, appendicitis. Mary Louise ("Texas") Guinan, famed nightclub hostess, died in Vancouver, B. C. last fortnight after an operation for ulcerated colitis. Lastweek it was discovered that she had really had amebic dysentery, probably contracted during a visit to Chicago last summer.

By last week most Chicago hotels and restaurants had had their food handlers examined, ousted all those infected. But the Chicago health authorities were badly worried by "an unexpected, even startling" number of cases revealed in the answers to its questionnaire. Believing the danger much greater than appreciated by most physicians, President Herman N. Bundesen of Chicago's Board of Health arranged for a nationwide radio broadcast to warn and instruct the country. Some authorities believe that one in every ten or 20 persons harbors dysentery parasites. The disease may recur long after an apparent cure. Applicants for food-handling jobs should be examined several times, required to keep themselves thoroughly clean. Those who have had the disease should be examined once a month for four months, every six months thereafter for the rest of their lives.

## Ask At Least Six Road Jobs In Each County In America

WASHINGTON — As part of the plan to put 4,000,000 men now on part-time relief work on full time, under the new Civil Works Administration, every State highway commission has been urged to find a minimum of 6 road projects in each of the 3,000 counties in the country on which road maintenance expenditures of not more than \$5,000 each can be made promptly.

If fully realized, this would mean some 18,000 projects involving potential outlay of \$90,000,000. The cost is to be advanced in the proportion of 65 per cent from Federal relief funds and 35 per cent from Federal road aid to States. Highway commissions were asked to list immediately projects available in unemployed areas.

The new Civil Works Administration is conducted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, with the same office force. President Roosevelt set apart for it \$400,000,000 from the public works fund to hasten full-time employment of present part-time workers now on relief rolls, with the purpose of making them self-sustaining.

Meanwhile the road improvement plan is one of many to start the 4,000,000 to work and to remove them and their dependents from relief rolls.

## ALUMINUM TRUST HOLDS UP PRICES FOR NAVY SHIPS

WASHINGTON — Unless independent aluminum fabricators succeed in threatened appeals to Gen. Johnson and President Roosevelt, the U. S. navy will be forced to pay a monopoly price of nearly 50 cents a pound to subsidiaries of Andrew Mellon's Aluminum Co. of America for some 2,000,000 pounds of the lightweight metal.

The navy needs the aluminum in construction of two light cruisers and 10 destroyers.

### Bids Postponed

At the request of the independents, the navy department postponed from Nov. 29 until Dec. 27 the opening of bids for the aluminum. The postponement affords time to bring a showdown on the aluminum trust to permit the NRA to write into the pending code an "unfair competition" clause that would permit independent fabricators to buy aluminum ingot at the same price the trust charges its own subsidiaries.

The Aluminum Co. not only enjoys a 100 per cent monopoly on the production of raw aluminum, but is favored by a provision in the navy contract that only U. S. materials can be used in government work. This bars foreign metal.

At the NRA aluminum code conference last week Arthur V. Davis, chairman of the board of the Mellon firm, refused to permit the inclusion of a provision which would have made it unfair competition for his company to use its monopoly power against independent competitors in the fabricating field. The independents, relying on the Borah anti-monopoly amendment to the NRA law, have demanded that Sen. Johnson overrule the Aluminum Co.'s veto.

### HOMELESS WOMEN

At a meeting of the state emergency relief commission in Los Angeles it was revealed that California now has 50,000 women and girls without homes, without jobs, and engaged in a desperate struggle for existence. The number of male tramps in California is set at 100,000. — From Golden Age.

## WHO ARE THESE BANK PROFITEERS TRYING TO TELL THE GOVERNMENT WHAT SOUND MONEY REALLY MEANS?

When the Mitchell revelations exploded in Washington last February, followed by the Morgan and Kahn revelations last summer, the wise boys down in Wall Street said: "Just wait. You ain't heard nothing yet. Wait till Pecora gets around to the Chase."

Pecora did get around to the Chase a few days ago; and the wise boys were promptly seen to be right. The Wiggins disclosures were the most porcine and revolting of them all. They put the seal of truth on an idea which had been building up around the country—the idea that the real Red agitators and Bolshevik makers are not the semi-nuts who rave at Union Square and Columbus Circle, but the bankers and financiers who have been thus manipulating the moneys of which they were supposed to be trustees for their depositors and customers.

Let's look back over the record, as rolled up by Ferdinand Pecora.

**CHARLES E. MITCHELL CASE**—In 1929, Mitchell as chairman of the National City Bank sold a member of his family 18,000 shares of the bank's stock at a "loss" of almost \$2,800,000, thus letting him out of paying an income tax for that year—though his salary was \$25,000 a year and his bonuses for 1927, 1928 and 1929 totaled about \$3,500,000. Mitchell's bank made partly unsecured loans (total \$2,400,000) to bank officers, to maintain them in the market after the October, 1929, crash. At the same time, the bank was selling out customers who couldn't put up margin. Bank employees are still paying for National City Bank stock bought in 1929 at \$200 and \$220 a share (now around \$21). Dominick & Dominick, brokers, got a free option (reason unexplained) on 32,000 shares of National City Bank at prices well below those prevailing when the agreement was made. Dominick & Diminick's eventual profit being \$354,088.

**J. P. MORGAN CASE**—Though Morgan also avoided payment of income taxes in a strictly legal manner, the sensational disclosures in his case had to do with his list of favorites who got into good things on the ground floor and at lower prices than the general public had to pay. Among these favored friends of the

House of Morgan were Calvin Coolidge (after he left the White House), William H. Woodin (before he became Secretary of the Treasury), Edgar Rickard (Hoover associate), Harvey Couch (before he joined the R. F. C.), William G. McAdoo, Supreme Court Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts. The good things, the rich deals and the big time financial projects mostly went sour during the depression.

**KUHN, LOEB (OTTO H. KAHN) CASE**—Mr. Kahn also legally avoided income tax payments for 1930, '31 and '32. Kuhn, Loeb's list of favored friends included Percy A. Rockefeller, Charles E. Mitchell, Albert H. Wiggins. Its champion bond flotation was the \$90,000,000 loan to Chile, these bonds being now in default.

**DILLON, READ CASE**—On a sale of \$132,000,000 in Brazilian and Bolivian bonds, this house made \$6,000,000 gross. The bonds are now in default. Its noblest structure was the U. S. & International Securities, the net effect of which was to enable Dillon, Read & Co. to control \$90,000,000 of capital through an original investment of \$5,100,000. U. S. & International paying no dividends now; may resume some day.

Then came the Wiggins revelations, still fresh in everybody's mind—Wiggins' \$100,000 a year life pension from the Chase National, now relinquished under fire; Wiggins' salary increases while the humble help around the bank were taking pay cuts on Wiggins' recommendation; the Cuban phenagling; the top-price options which Wiggins held on sales of Chase stock to the public. Wiggins' keynote was simply Me First, Last and All the Time.

Hardly have the echoes of the Pecora revelations begun to grow dim, when some of these same bankers pipe up to object to the various Roosevelt financial drives against depression, as being contrary to "sound banking principles" or "sound economics" or "established business practices."

The American people do not want to hear from these bankers about what is sound banking or business or economics and what isn't.

For what proof have these bankers given that they know what sound banking is, or would abide by it if they did know.

### LABOR-DISPLACING MACHINERY

A new interpretation of the relationship of labor-displacing machinery to the workers whose jobs are destroyed and to general social progress is raised by the proposal of President I. M. Ornburn of the Cigar Makers' International Union that a tax be placed on machines to provide a fund to assist in sustaining the jobless workers until they are absorbed in other industries.

In approving Ornburn's proposal, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The machine, if introduced merely for the sake of saving labor without regard to the repercussion of this saving upon the general welfare, is now well understood to be an enemy. If, on the other hand, it is introduced in an orderly and responsible manner, it may well be looked upon by all as a friend."

"As labor has often said, we must make a servant of the machine instead of allowing it to become a master over our economic destiny."

"There is no greater tyranny than that exercised by wholly impersonal forces once they have escaped control. Once the dislocations brought about by them become set, they can not be corrected without great and painful effort. Therefore, the sooner the effort is made the less it will cost."

Mexico has no unemployment problem.

## Railroads And Banks Got Most RFC Loans

WASHINGTON — Banks and railroads have swallowed up more than half of all the money loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since it was organized February 2, 1932.

The corporation has loaned out \$3,234,762,178 in the government's campaign to end the depression by enabling farmers and business men to get deeper and deeper into debt.

Less than one-third of the loans have been repaid. When the rest of the money put up by the taxpayers will be returned is anybody's guess.

The corporation's statement for October, shows that banks have been the biggest beneficiaries of the act. Banks and trust companies have borrowed \$1,308,123,879.70 from the corporation. Railroads have borrowed \$368,955,309.81.

The banks and railroads, therefore, have absorbed a total of \$1,695,079,188.51 out of the total loans of the corporation.

So far, out of all the money loaned, repayments have amounted to only \$935,481,296.

The corporation's authorized capital is \$3,500,000,000, but it will be entitled to any additional funds needed to purchase the preferred stock and capital notes of banks. By October 31 the corporation already had agreed to purchase \$60,670,500 of preferred stock in banks and \$25,740,000 of capital notes.



# Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page three)

he should have known better, should have tried other things besides the M. D.'s fallacies.

**D PLUS D EQUALS W** — The Chicago Tribune, October 8, carries a big ad saying "Doctors to talk to public in their own language."

Just another sensational news article popping out of the American College of Surgeons mass meeting in Chicago at the Century of Progress. By the way folks this is the same place and the same town where a great contagious disease was existing, namely Dysentery, and that same group of doctors refused to tell you who contemplated going to the Century of Progress that the city was unfit on account of this contagious disease, and who let you go there and contract the disease killing many of your loved ones, because they did not want the truth to be known throughout America for fear it would decrease the gate receipts of the Century of Progress.

The article says that Mr. Dawes was to greet the doctors. "Birds of a feather flock together"—the formula is D plus D equals W. Doctors plus Dawes equals Wall Street.

If the doctors would talk to all of us in their own language they would say something like this:

"When you patients come to us doctors we give you a prescription written in Latin for the reason that we don't want you to know that we are charging you a good price for prescribing some simple things you have in your home. We dare not write our prescription in English because we know that no drug cures any disease and the work of nature does all the curing. That if we would write these simple things so you could understand them, the next time you were sick you would not come to us but would go to your pantry and mix up the same prescription at the cost of about one cent.

"For instance if you had Diarrhoea we would charge you \$1.50 for a prescription as follows:

"Rhubus villosus  
"Saccha Alba  
"Carophyllus  
"Pimenta

"That sounds like it is worth all the money we charge, however, if we would write it in English it would mean this:

"Ripe blackberries  
"White sugar  
"Cloves  
"Allspice

"Instead of writing salt we write Chloride sodium; Black pepper as Piper nigrum; Cider vinegar as Acetum and Warm water as Aqua bulliens; Horseradish as Armoracia; while strained honey is Mel; thin boiled starch is Amylum; Tincture of rhubarb, Rinct. rhei; Baking soda is Soda bi-carb; we would not dare to say castor oil because you all have that in the home therefore we call it Ol. ricini and turpentine that you have in the garage Terebinthinae.

"When you come to us for the croup we give you a very good prescription namely:

"Pulv. alumen—2 teaspoonsful  
"Treacle—1 tablespoonful  
"Aqua bulliens—1 teacupful.

"We tell you a dose for a child from one to three years old is a dessert spoonful every five minutes until relieved; for older children a tablespoonful. Of course if you did not wish to pay us \$1.50 to mix this medicine for you, the same thing means:

"Powdered alum—2 teaspoonsful

"Molasses—1 tablespoonful  
"Warm water—1 teacupful  
"Our prescription for a simple sore throat is:

"Pulv. alumen—1½ teaspoonsful  
"Aqua—1 gill

"Gargle and use every hour. Of course you could mix that with powdered alum and water.

"If you had sore eyes we would give you:

"Soda biboras—2 grains  
"Aq. camph.—1 ounce

"But you could mix it by using Borate of soda and camphor water using one or two drops in the eye four times a day.

"Bleeding from the lungs is a terrible thing and requires a very hard prescription to fill. It requires:

"3 ounces Pulv. sacch. alb.

"3 ounces Pulv. rosin

"Which means powdered sugar and powdered rosin.

"If you wet your bed, known as bed wetting, it takes a powerful thing to stop that. We would give you Ergot fluid ex. 1 ounce, ten to fifteen drops three times a day. Of course that means only Spurred rye.

"Tape Worm is a terrible thing to kill and requires powerful and expensive ingredients. We would give you a dose a day made of:

"Ol. terebinthinae — 1 table-

spoonful  
"Ol. ricini—1 teaspoonful

"Lactis—1 teacupful

"You could mix this at home because it means turpentine, castor oil and milk:

"Gout we treat with Pul. ulmus, 2 tablespoonsful, Wheat bran, three tablespoonsful, which means powdered slippery elm and wheat bran."

When the doctors learn to talk like that they are talking to the public in their own language and all of this plain talk business is an idea of Dr. George Crile of Cleveland, who, generally, talks through his hat everytime he says something medical, although he speaks the truth when he says the medical men of the future will shed that inscrutable mien by which patients have been awed in the past. He says they have learned in the past 100 years that medicine has been a bug-a-boo—little by little we are learning the truth from their own lips.

**SOMEbody LIES** — you can hardly blame the poor public for mistrusting everybody—looking at each other with suspicion and especially condemning those writers who are really sincere in correcting things that are detrimental to the public. The moment a person says anything about some strong financial institution the newspapers print him as a radical, the magazines write him up and in general he gets hell.

At the same time if those same groups make a public statement it is always looked upon as a fact and thereby hangs a verdict.

On page 50 of Collier's magazine—a magazine known to uphold Wall Street fully, a capitalistic magazine, that carried a full page of what may be termed an editorial. It is an advertisement for the doctors although the page does not carry the word "Advertisement."

On Page 21, November 25th issue of the Literary Digest, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company carried a full page ad, which has appeared in every national magazine.

Millions of readers read these two magazines, many of course not knowing that both represent the capitalistic group or the Mensheviks. Neither of them cater to the Bolsheviks. Those are two good words for the reader to memorize. When a person calls you a Bolshevik, you call him a Menshevik. A good meaning for the word is that Bolshevik is the majority and Menshevik the minority. What are the readers of these two pages going to believe. Somebody lies. Somebody is playing the fiddle for another. The Metropolitan ad in big headlines with white letters on a dark background representing a brass

plate says—"The United States of America enjoyed better health and had a lower death rate during the year 1932 and in 1933 (up to the time this message went to press) than ever before in its history."

That speaks well and an explanation of why the people all over the world are enjoying better health is because they do not have much money to spend for health and Doctor Nature has full charge of the case and the majority get well. If they had a lot of money they would be running to the doctor with every belly ache or pain or to keep step with fashion by having their tonsils, appendix, gall bladder, teeth, parts of stomach, kidneys or other things removed by the murderous surgeon's knife.

Now the Collier's full page ad says, "We are threatened with a loss of all these benefits gained because the Governments, States and Cities are cutting down appropriations for health and they cite that deaths from suicide increased and 22,000 persons took their lives in America last year. That was because of the grafting bankers and politicians who stole all of the workers' savings and rather than face starvation and ruin of their pride they ended their life. Collier's also says many counties are without health service. Others are economizing greatly. That Atlanta, Georgia is cutting its health budget \$27,000; Patterson, New Jersey, \$32,000; Cleveland, Ohio, \$96,000; Seattle Washington, \$99,000; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, \$165,000. They bemoan the fact that the states are reducing their health expenses. Maryland reducing \$150,152; South Dakota reducing \$17,600; Alabama reducing \$197,809; Mississippi cutting \$297,769. Over the country, the counties, cities and states are doing like wise.

Still in view of it all the Metropolitan Insurance Company which has compiled statistics claims we have better health and a lower death rate than ever before.

On top of all these facts Collier's urge that everybody run to their doctor and pay their bills. That appropriations should not be cut from the city, county and state health allotments. That we should quickly pay up the doctors and enable them to make more money by spending more of the public's money for better health.

These two pages should prove an object lesson to every taxpayer of America. Namely, Collier's work for the doctors' pocketbooks and the Metropolitan telling the truth about the best health and the lowest death rate in the United States. The taxpayers should immediately protest to their city, county and state officials, especially their County Supervisors, demanding that all health budgets be reduced so the people can secure better health. Cut this out, paste it in your hat. Start writing your letters and protests today. A good county to start in would be Muscatine County where the Muscatine County Medical Society has some County Supervisors wrapped up in their shirt tail to be sat upon every time the doctors sit.

**GONE**—as expected he would go—he who works with these things will DIE and he or she who permits them used on them will DIE—always a sure death.

**Scientist Killed By X-Rays**

Quebec, Sept. 29.—Research in to the X-ray treatment of disease caused the death yesterday of Dr. F. S. Pepperdene, noted radiologist.

He was forced to retire in 1919 due to the loss of his left arm from the effects of the X-ray.

**HURRAH FOR ROME** — she has ordered ALL VACCINATION STOPPED — ten children killed by doctor puppets of serum manufacturers of poison pus syphilitic cow pus — another hurrah—it means more healthy kiddies in ROME.

## "MAN'S CASTLE"

### WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Trina worships Bill, the man she's living with in Vagabond-on-the-Hudson, a vagabond settlement. Bill is a very casual person who loves his freedom. He has met Fay La Rue, a Broadway star, and has been going with her secretly for a short while. Bragg, a ruffian around the camp, is the only one who knows about it. Bill takes one of Ira's precious flowers to give to Trina, even after Ira, a former preacher and now a nightwatchman in a toy factory from where Bragg was fired for dishonesty, had told him not to. Ira isn't angry when he finds out it's for Trina, whom he thinks highly of. Bragg tries to get Bill to rob the toy factory safe with him but Bill refuses and knocks him down, primarily because Trina has said the man was becoming objectionable to her. Flossie, a prostitute, and Ira, who is always trying to turn her from her evil ways, have just left Bill's shack, after having come to inquire about the flower.

### NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

After Ira and Flossie had left Bill lay down on the bed and stared up at the sky through a trap door that was cut in the ceiling. He never could get enough of the freedom of the outside world. Trina sat and watched him as he lay there. She spoke to him timidly, asked him about his constant staring at the sky. And he told her of his passion for that "hunk o' blue" called the sky. Suddenly he looked at her and discovered that in each of her eyes there was a "hunk o' blue" too. Bill looked at her for a moment. "Climb in here," he said, and made room for her in the bed.

Trina got in beside her man, curling up to him.

"You're all right—a swell kid," he

blame for it." His face was a mask of woe. She immediately sensed his mood, and a note of despair crept into her voice as she continued. "I didn't mean to tell ya at all. But pretty soon you'd know anyway, and it's just too—too grand and wonderful to keep to myself. You can't understand it, Bill—you're a man. You needn't look at me like that. I'm not afraid of you, darling. I've changed a lot. Only a little while ago I was all alone. Then you came along and there was two of us. Now there's three of us." She couldn't suppress that hysteria any longer. "You kin never leave me now, Bill—never! never! Even if you go away I've got you now. No matter where you go—no matter what you do—I've got you—I've got you—I've got you! You're a prisoner inside of me!"

Bill looked at her dazedly. Slowly he got off the bed, picked up his hat and coat and left the shack without another word or a backward glance.

He went direct to the theatre that housed Fay La Rue's successful revue. He had no trouble entering the stage door. The doorman knew him well, now Fay was on the stage—when he got there, but he waited in her dressing room for her return.

Fay's face lighted with delight when she saw him waiting. "Hello, Hard-to-Forget!" She started to change her clothes for the next number. "Another week and I'm through. I got great news for you, Bill. I'm going to have a month off before I open in London. That'll give us a few weeks to fool around—France and Italy—or maybe just



"That jam you're in can be fixed. There's always ways and means. If it's money you need, I got plenty. Hard-to-Forget, you want to go travelling—you know you do. And I got itchy feet myself."

(Posed by Glenda Farrell and Spencer Tracy)

told her abruptly. "I like you plenty."

The girl was happy—happier than she had ever been. "Do you, Bill?"

"Yeah." Then, gruffly, he said, "But don't get figurin' on that too much." The smile faded from Trina's lips. "Because how much I like a woman ain't nothin' to bet money on. I'm liable to be steamed up about you today and washed up tomorrow. You know, I been tangled up with women before."

"Yes, I guess you must've known lots of 'em," she said. "And nicer ones, too, I guess. Bigger and fatter."

Bill nodded. "Fatter, sure—but no nicer. You're not so bad. A little more meat on you an' you'd be lotsa woman. You suit me fine—right now."

Trina was mollified. "Do I?"

"But maybe you won't tomorrow," Bill went on. "And you kinda got to watch yourself on that account. Don't let yourself get in too deep, see?"

Trina looked slightly puzzled. "Yes. But—but what if—sometimes you do and—and you can't help it. What then?"

Bill shrugged. "That's the way she goes. Nobody knows how a guy's apt to feel some morning. He just wakes up like I said and—there he goes."

"But all men don't do that," protested Trina.

"No," he acquiesced, "but them that don't, feel like it. Or maybe they can't get away."

"Why can't they?"

"A man can have a lotta reasons." The girl was silent. The night was still but for the sound of an accordion that floated to them from a distance. Together they listened, Bill staring up at his sky, Trina staring at—nothing.

"Bill," she said quietly, "you like babies, don't you?"

Her man sat abruptly up, looking at her queerly. "What's the difference if I like 'em or not?"

"Well, it'd make a difference—a big difference," she told him, "if you didn't."

"Why?"

Trina turned toward him. "Because you're gonna have one." The words rushed pell-mell from her mouth now. "I've known it for a long time—several months. I thought I'd be afraid to tell you—but ever since we been here I ain't afraid o' nothin'." Quickly she put her hand over his mouth as she saw he was about to speak. "Don't say nothin'." Bill, till I finish. I want you to know somethin'! It's your baby and mine—but you got nothin' to worry about. I'm willin' to take all the

TO BE CONTINUED



## STATE LEGISLATORS TO HEAR COMMITTEE REPORT CHARGING HIGHWAY COMMISSION WASTE

(Continued from page one)

4. The cement highways, which have cost the state \$25,000 a mile, cannot be justified unless used by a minimum of 1,500 automobiles a day.

The committee added that only a small part of the information it had gleaned from its investigation was being submitted at this time.

The committee, headed by Gustave Alesch and including Representatives Foster, Durant, Garner, Grell and Yager, has worked without an appropriation for expenses since it was appointed by the regular session last spring.

### Good Profits

In connection with the purchase of alleged worthless acreage, the report said that on March 27, 1929, the state purchased 141 acres of land near Guthrie Center from R. E. Montgomery, a Nebraska resident, at a price of \$56,600, plus \$5,000 expenses.

Only a few weeks earlier, according to the committee's report, Montgomery had obtained the several pieces of ground making up the tract by trade and purchase at a total cost approximating \$1,500.

The land ostensibly was purchased by the commission, the report said, as a potential gravel pit. It was found, however, "that the gravel was of a quality that could not be used in the building of Portland cement highways and that what small amount there was, was of a very poor quality even for gravel roads."

Various state and county engineers, as well as engineers representing the Rock Island railroad, had rejected the tract as a possible gravel pit prior to its purchase by the state, the committee said.

Investigators found only partial records of the "war surplus" supplies, sent in carload lots for the use of the highway commission by the federal government, has been estimated as high as from \$1,000,000 to several million dollars.

### Graft Charges

The committee's alleged evidence of graft in the sale of these supplies consisted chiefly of statements from former employees of the commission, the report said.

Ernest C. Tripp of Ames, an employee of the commission from 1920 to 1924, told State Agent W. H. Zelinsky, according to the report, that he saw R. Clyde, a shop foreman, sell a carload of tent canvass invoiced at \$3,000 to Ben Ginsberg of Des Moines for \$150.

Tripp, according to the report, said he started to mention the value of the goods but that Ginsberg motioned him to be quiet and Clyde "didn't seem to want me to say anything either."

The report set out also that Arthur O. Smith of Ames, employed from 1919 to 1927, quoted Tripp as telling him the same story except that, according to Smith, Tripp had said that Ginsberg gave

him, Tripp, \$150 in currency to be quiet.

Tripp's testimony, according to the report, included a statement that "a man by the name of Aaronson" had taken three carloads of canvas from the commission's warehouses and had promised to send in payment truck parts and other articles, enumerated on a five-page list.

### List Disappeared

The articles, the report quoted Tripp as saying, were never sent and the list disappeared from Tripp's desk.

"When I said the list had been taken, I was politely told by Chief Clerk F. E. Been to mind my own business," the committee's report quoted Tripp as saying.

Tripp also charged, according to the committee, that three of his co-workers, whose names he gave as Enke, Mann and Clyde, appeared one day with high-powered automobiles of the same make, which they had obtained in another state.

"I know Enke was not in a financial condition to buy such a car," Tripp said, according to the committee report.

### Graft Talk

In this connection, William Campbell of Ames, employed from 1924 to 1925, said, according to the committee, that he heard Charles Kinderman, a shop foreman, being "kidded" about not getting one of the high-powered cars.

Campbell said Kinderman replied that he had not wanted one of the cars, that it would make people suspicious, and that he would rather "play it safe," but had added:

"Don't worry, I am getting my share."

Hank Valeen of Nevada, also a former commission employee, told three of the committeemen of seeing Ginsberg, described as a "one-eyed man from Des Moines," purchase "a carload of picks for one cent apiece with the handles thrown in."

Valeen also said he had seen money change hands between Ginsberg and Kinderman, and that the money was not counted at the time of the transactions.

Harve C. Hennick of Ames told of loading furniture from Fred White's home onto a state-owned truck to be taken to White's summer home at Clear Lake.

Hennick said that he was receiving pay from the state at the time of doing private work for White, and gave as his opinion that the cost of hauling White's household goods both to and from his summer home was borne by the state.

The report supplemented one submitted by the committee at the regular legislative session. The previous report contended that state laws were violated in acceptance of non-competitive bids, alike to the penny, in the purchase of cement by the highway commission.

## MAY PROBE LOANS OF RFC DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON — The senate stock market committee's investigation of the Chase National bank produced evidence that may bring an inquiry by another senate committee into the bank's relations with Harvey C. Couch, a director of the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

The committee received testimony that Couch has had large loans outstanding with the bank ever since he has been on the RFC and that during that period the government agency have permitted them to pay obligations of about \$10,000,000 to the bank.

Developments included: Testimony that losses of \$30,000,000 were sustained in two syndicates in Seaboard Airline securities by a group of banks and individuals, including Norman H. Davis, American ambassador at large; Couch, and Charles S. McCain, chairman of the board of the Chase National bank. The two pools, managed by Dillon, Read & Co., and others, lost \$20,000,000 and \$10,000,000, respectively.

### A "Gift"

Evidence that Albert H. Wiggin, then chairman of the Chase bank, was extended a participation on original terms in an investment trust organized by Couch in 1929 after it already had realized a profit. This was characterized by Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, as a "gift."

Testimony by McCain that he now receives several salaries as director of outside corporations in addition to his compensation from the bank of \$128,000 a year.

McCain testified that he owes the bank \$226,000 against which the bank holds a collateral of "very little" value.

Evidence that Couch together with an Arkansas associate still owes the bank \$153,000 and that the bank holds his note for another \$820,000 in connection with a syndicate loan in 1930.

Testimony that RFC loans to the Rock Island railroad while McCain was a director totaled about \$14,000,000.

### Bank Examiners

Agreement between McCain and Senator Couzens (Rep., Mich.), that national bank examiners should be rotated, so that the same men would not examine an institution year after year.

McCain, an old friend of Couch, described to the banking committee half a dozen railroad loans by the RFC which he said permitted payment by the carriers of indebtedness to the Chase bank. The bank received the following payments from railroads as a result of RFC loans:

Wabash, \$1,550,000, August, 1932; Rock Island, \$2,000,000, June, 1932; St. Louis and Southwestern, \$4,500,000, April, 1932;

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one)

tionary outbreaks.

Sunday, Dec. 10

DETROIT — Rev. Charles E. Coughlin says efforts to maintain gold standard in 1929 started depression.

MADRID — Spanish revolt spreads with 80 reported dead, but government claims victories.

Monday, Dec. 11

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Government of Paraguay announces capture of 13,000 Bolivians in war over Grand Chaco Boreal, jungle wilderness area, disputed by two countries.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — E. T. Weir, head of Weirton Steel Company, defies National Labor Board in stating will not confirm with rules of board for union election of employees.

MADRID — Government faces general strike threats as revolt loses power.

WASHINGTON — Discord in department of agriculture over farm policies results in Chester Davis succeeding George N. Peek as agricultural adjustment administrator. Peek slated to head movement for restoration of foreign agricultural trade.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt tells Congressional leaders he favors low liquor taxes to help eradicate bootleggers.

Thursday, Dec. 12

SAN JOSE, Cal. — Anthony Catladi, 18, who admitted leading mob which lynched two kidnappers, arrested for lynching.

IOWA CITY — "Czar" Walter A. Jessup, University of Iowa president, resigns to become president of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching at New York City.

Wednesday, Dec. 13

WASHINGTON — Administration will ask incoming Congress for at least \$5,375,000,000 for next fiscal year. Relief expenditures estimated at \$2,775,000,000.

MADRID — Spain's newest revolution subsides. Dead: 100.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Former United States Senator James A. Reed, 72, and Mrs. Nell Quinlan Donnelly, Democratic national committeewoman, married.

CHICAGO — Seven bandits rob safety deposit boxes of Unity Trust and Savings bank, escaping with loot estimated at \$50,000.

Chicago and North Western, \$1,000,000, September, 1932; Baltimore and Ohio, \$1,250,000 (no date).

The loan still outstanding by Couch to the Chase bank, McCain testified, was originally a \$625,000 advance to Couch and C. H. Moses of Little Rock.

## BILL WOULD STOP IOWA STATE CASE FOR FARM BUREAU

DES MOINES — The house committee of county and township organization has reported out with a recommendation for passage a bill to abolish state aid to farm bureaus and set up instead a system of county agricultural secretaries.

The bill, sponsored by Representatives Moore and Malone would divorce the county agricultural secretary from affiliation with any farm organization. County agricultural boards would be set up to make the selections.

Funds now used to aid farm organizations would be used to pay the salary and expenses of the county agricultural secretaries and boards.

### PATIENT SHOTS DOCTOR

LOS ANGELES — Wounded by a bullet fired by a woman patient, Dr. George G. Hunter, neurologist is recovering from an operation at a hospital whose staff he heads. The patient, Mrs. Ida Rhoades, a widow, was held on a charge of assault.

### WHEN IS A CODE?

When is a code not a code? The administration signed the retail code, and almost immediately signed a draft exempting almost 1-3 of the 1,500,000 U. S. stores from its provisions.

## CLASSIFIED

Phone 2900 Today

BROWN'S DAIRY — Guaranteed fresh, pure milk and cream delivered daily. Phone 1943-4.

FOR SALE—Due Bill at one of St. Louis' best hotels. Will sacrifice for cash. Write Y. care Midwest Free Press.

WANTED—To rent—Store building—Low rent suitable for Seed House — Reply — giving details. Central Iowa Seed Company, Nevada, Iowa.

WANTED—In your town—Man to manage seed store—Straight salary—Must have \$200 cash bond —Apply Central Iowa Seed Company, Nevada, Iowa.

USED MACHINES: 1 rebuilt Farmall Tractor; 1 I.H.C. 8-16 Tractor; 1 Fordson Tractor; 1 International Panel Truck; 1 International Farm Truck; 1 1927 Buick Sedan. Muscatine Implement Co.

## A REAL CHRISTMAS GIFT!

It is an easy task to buy a Christmas gift for the physical needs of a friend, but more difficult to select a gift which will bring mental enjoyment.

If you want to present a really valuable present, a subscription to the Midwest Free Press for a friend will remind him each week for the coming year that you thought of more than his common needs.

A gift subscription to the Free Press is a compliment to the intellectual qualities of your friends. It may mean the opening of their eyes to the crying need for reform in the United States.

Send your gift subscriptions in now to assure a year long treat of truthful information for your friends!



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Our prices are still the lowest in 30 years, for while the prices of all dental material have been advancing under the NEA—and will soon affect the price of dental work—by laying in a supply before this advance, we urge you to take advantage of these present LOW PRICES:

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